INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXI NO. 105 BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

SEPTEMBER SACRIFICE NOT YET COMPLETE

—GANDHIJI

Out Of The Gloaming.

The head of Krupps, who has been appointed President of the League of German Industrialists, has undertaken to adapt "economic facts to political necessity." The ground is being cleared by endeavouring to adapt political lies to economic necessity.

* * * *

Krupps were the good friends of Kaiser William, and now they have regained their old ascendency with the present rulers of Germany. The prospects for the cannon trade have become more healthy.

* * * *

Under an "ancient" statute the Oxford authorities have banned all political meetings by under-graduates, and Miss Wilkinson will now be unable to speak against Hitler. British educationists in India are much in advance of Oxford, for what Oxford has done to-day, they have been doing for years. But they won't find the Oxford student so easy to suppress.

* * * *

In India they believe in keeping education and politics in two water tight compartments. If Oxford wants to learn from India, Minister Kambli might be sent there on deputation.

* * * *

Britain has agreed to make a large loan to Argentine to rescue "frozen" British credits, and has agreed to buy frozen and chilled meat from the Republic in exchange for coal. The proposal had a warm reception in both countries—the natural result of so much preliminary freezing.

* * * *

A Simla message says that the rumour that the Government have decided to give further protection of 50 to 75 per cent to mills is a "provocative fabrication." The Commercial Member is still considering and by the time the process is completed, perhaps the mills will have disappeared and there will be no need for any protection.

* * * *

O'Dwyer says the experience of the Indian Civil Service is of enormous value to administrators in India as also to non-official members of the Legislatures. So also is the experience of permanent officials to ministers in all countries. But they don't, sit in the legislatures anywhere. India alone has to suffer this painful infliction.

* * * *

The Lords have passed the first reading of the Government of India Act for extending the life of Indian legislatures, "to avoid upsets" as Reuter naively admits. These upsets must he avoided as much for the sake of the Government, as for that of our brave legislators, who will pass from the scene to a long-deserved obscurity when the new Councils are born.

* * * *

An exponent of what was described in yesterday's "Chronicle" by a correspondent as the pseudo-science of Astrology, sends a "general forecast for the month of May", which tells us what everybody may expect in this merry month according to the month of his or her birth. Incidentally, it may be mentioned, he is a B. Sc.

* * * *

It appears that those born in April "shall suffer from slight sickness and headaches" but they "shall also enjoy a calm and quiet atmosphere in their house" and their "earnings as well as expenditure will increase." What you may call an evenly balanced existence.

* * * *

Persons born in May will this month amass riches if they spend money in lotteries and races—only there won't be any races. And students are sure to pass their examinations—in spite of those unfair papers.

* * * *

Those born in September are very fortunate and will get a chance of long and pleasant journeys. They will also be fortunate in lotteries. It looks as if the whole bunch of J. P. C. delegates were born in Sweet September.

* * * *

The luckiest are those born in January. They will pass this month very happily and their savings will rise to a great extent. These are probably the investors in gold.

* * * *

Theatrical manager: "Now, in the third act you eat a four-course dinner and drink a bottle of wine."

Hungry actor (who has been out of work six months): "Splendid! Er—when do we start rehearsing?"

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO FIRST

Poison Spreads Even Among Christians

MAHATMA BENT ON ERADICATING IT BY HARD LABOUR

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

"Sacrifice that began in September last is not complete it continues. It will be complete only when untouchability is abolished, and when no one will be deemed touchable or untouchable, and high or low by birth"

Thus writes Gandhiji in the course of a letter to Mr. Rajbhoj a depressed class leader. Gandhiji adds: The poison of untouchability has spread even among the Indian Christains and through the grace of God, I shall eradicate that poison by hard labour and great sacrifice.

DUTY OF HARIJANS AND HINDUS.

Mr. Mahadev Desai Gandhiji's Secretary, has written a letter to Mr. Kikabhai, a depressed class leader, saying that Gandhiji will not give up his vow to fast. Harijans should, therefore, take a vow to be purer, and the Caste Hindus should take vow to admit the Harijans into their fold at any price.

Mr. Mahadev adds: "No one can change a syllable of the Poona Pact."—A. P.

NOTHING SHORT OF SELF-GOVT. WILL SATISFY US

Sapru Emphasises Urgent Need For Final Decisions : Assessors Arrive In London

LONDON, May 4.

Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Sir A. P. Patro, Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Abdur Rahim and Sirdar Buta Singh arrived here and were welcomed at Victoria station by representatives of Premier and Sir S. Hoare, the latter being unable to be present owing to urgent parliamentary duties. Mr. R. H. A. Carter representing India Office, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra and many others and also Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Sir H. Gour and Sir P. Sethna who arrived by air from Marseilles last night.

SAPRU URGES "SPEED-UP"

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a statement to Reuter on behalf of himself and Mr. Jayakar said that it was the fourth and he hoped the last time within the last three years that they had come on political mission and would emphasise the urgent need for final decisions as early as possible. He need scarcely recall that inquiries, investigations and discussions were going on since 1928 and India naturally expected and demanded conclusions which by removing the present sense of struggle and bitterness would enable her to settle down to constructive work with confidence and assurance with regard to her place in the British Commonwealth.

FEDERATION AND CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

"We shall consider it our duty to represent as faithfully as we can, those progressive elements in Indian politics which will not be satisfied with anything less than real self-Government capable of steady and automatic growth so that India will soon acquire the same position as other members. There are several proposals in the White Paper Scheme that have evoked severe criticism and caused widespread dissatisfaction in India. We share the fullest sense of disappointment caused by such proposals. At the same time, as far as the basic idea of Federation and Central responsibility is concerned, we shall stand by it and press for it."

Delegates were met at Dover by Mr. Vincent.

COMMITTEE'S PRIVATE MEETING.

The Select Committee in a three-hour private meeting under the Chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow resumed discussions on the procedure. There was full attendance except Lord Lytton and Sir J. Simon.

It is understood that meetings next week will again be private and Indian Delegates will not attend.—Reuter.

DR. SPIEGEL DISAPPEARS

Gandhiji's German Disciple Who Threatened To Fast

POONA SENSATION

Friends Combing City & Environs To Ascertain Her Whereabouts

POONA, May 4.

The sudden disappearance at noon to-day of Doctor Margaret Spiegel, Gandhiji's German woman disciple who recently arrived in India and visited Gandhiji on Monday threatening to fast with him for 21 days.

CAUSED A SENSATION IN THE CITY TO-DAY.

Dr. Spiegel was putting up at the Christa Seva Sangh and her disappearance was discovered only late in the evening. Her numerous friends are combing the city and its environs in an attempt to ascertain her whereabouts.

Dr. Spiegel left a note behind stating that she was going to fast elsewhere along with Gandhiji. She also left a note for Gandhiji. Her present whereabouts are unknown.

Doctor Margaret threatened go on fast with Gandhiji on last Monday. On Tuesday however she was persuaded to abandon her resolve.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

"INDIA TOMORROW."

LONDON, May 4.

The Select Committee question was brought up in the Lords by Lord Halsbury who drew attention to an article of Lord Linlithgow on "India to-morrow" in the "Home and Empire", and said he was not attacking Lord Linlithgow personally, but the important question of principle was involved.—Reuter.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

LONDON, May 4.

The British Government were advised that the passage of the abolition of the Ooath of Allegiance Act by the Free State Dail yesterday, did not amount to an act of Secession. Mr. Thomas told the Commons at question-time to-day.

He added that allegiance of the members of the Free State Parliament did not depend on the swearing of oath. Failure to take an oath which by treaty members of the Dail were required to take, was not in itself a repudiation of the allegiance, but this did not alter the fact that in view of His Majesty's Government the removal of oath was a breach of the treaty.—Reuter.

SIR M. BUTLER.

PACHMARI, May 4.

It is now definitely understood that Sir Montague Butler will be vacating the office of Governor before October.—A.P.

KRISHNAMURTI IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 4.

Krishnamurti arrived to-day from Calcutta. He was received by a large number of Theosophists.—A.P.

MESSAGE TO MAHATMA.

MADRAS, May 4.

Mr. Jamal Mohamed Saheb has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"While not presuming to give you advice, I cannot help submitting that greatest anxiety is felt by all communities in the country. I earnestly beg you to reconsider your resolve in the interest of the country and humanity."—A.P.

SPEAKER ASKED TO GIVE RULING

Can J. P. C. Member Engage In Political Controversy ?

"NO PRECEDENT"

Matter Left To Individual Discretion, Says Speaker

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons, Sir A. Knox invited the Speaker to give his ruling whether in accordance with the precedent, members of the Joint Select Committees should engage themselves in political controversy on the subject under enquiry either on platform or during the period of their nomination to the Committee, until it had finally reported.

The Speaker pointed out that no question of any precedent arose. It was impossible to lay down any rules regarding the action of a member serving on the Joint Select Committee, and the matter must be left to the individual discretion of the members.

Pressed to give some sort of guidance, the Speaker replied that in his long experience he had never heard of a case of any Speaker giving advice to a member of the Joint Select Committee, and he did not propose to do so now.

It is understood that Sir A. Knox's question relates to the speech of Mr. Butler in the week-end.

A similar question is being raised in the House of Lords.—Reuter.

"C. R." DETERMINED TO DISSUADE HIM

Though He Fails Once He Resolves To Try Again

POONA, May 4.

A determined effort to dissuade Mahatma Gandhi from undertaking the fast has been set on foot by Mr. Rajagopalachari, who arrived here early this morning.

Mr. Rajagopalachari interviewed Mahatma Gandhi along with Mr. Devidas Gandhi for over two hours this morning and proposes to see him again. "I deem it my duty to try to dissuade him from his present resolve," said Mr. Rajagopalachari after the interview.

He added that he had not achieved anything so far, but he was determined to try again. One thing was clear to him and that was that he could not survive the fast of 21 days.—A.P.

MR. BIRLA'S APPEAL.

NEW DELHI, May 4.

Mr. G.D. Birla, President of the All-India Servants of Untouchables' Society, has issued the following to the Press:—

"In view of Gandhiji's fast to continue for 21 days from May 8, it has been decided to observe May 8 as a "Prayer Day," both individual and congregational, to wish long life to Gandhiji, and his successfully coming out of the ordeal. On that day will be observed a 24-hours' fast by all those who have the welfare of Harijans and the Chief Harijan (Gandhiji), at heart. Mental resolution should be made on the same day by all workers, old and new, men, women and children for working more vigorously than hitherto, in order to drive away untouchability from our midst and for undertaking strenuously the Harijan uplift work, economic, educational and social.

The day, it is hoped, will be observed in a religious spirit as sacred."—A.P.

ANEY CANNOT SEE GANDHIJI

Permission Refused By Jail Supdt.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA APPLIED TO: BENARES MEETING TO BE POSTPONED?

POONA, May 4.

Mr. M. S. Aney who arrived here this morning was refused permission by the Jail Superintendent to interview Gandhiji.

Mr. Aney who had appplied for permission from Yeotmal got reply here that he should apply to Government for permission. Accordingly Mr. Aney has applied telegraphically to the Government of India and is awaiting permission.

OBJECT OF INTERVIEW.

Asked about the purpose of his visit to Gandhiji, Mr. Aney said he wanted to see Gandhiji and also discuss certain points regarding his fast. It was not his intention to dissuade him from the fast as he felt that no good will come out of it.

BENARES MEETING.

Mr. Aney is also understood to have expressed the opinion that in view of the impending fast, the proposed Congress meeting at Benares should be postponed till the fast is over.

Mr. Rajagopalachari interviewed Gandhiji again this evening as also Mrs. Naidu.—A. P.

MAHATMA IS NOT HINDUS' ALONE

Syed Mahmood Asks Him To Reconsider Resolve

MONSTER OF UNTOUCHABILITY

You Have Nearly Killed It But Your Life Is Essential For Full Success

PATNA, May 4.

Dr. Mahmud has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji:—

"It is impertinence, rather sacrilege, to ask you to abandon your fast, when once you have made up your mind, but the personal ties of love and affection compel me to mention that your sudden decision has perplexed and pained us all. All the teachings of Ramanand, Kabir, Tulsidas, Chaitanya and other saints, together with the centuries old associations with Muslims, had not produced so much result as your efforts did in last September.

You have nearly killed the untochability monster. Why impatient then? Your life is essential for its further complete success. It is needless to say that your thought is paramount in my prayers.

May God bring success to the cause which belongs to the whole humanity and not to Hindus alone."—A.P.

ISOLATED MOVE WON'T SUCCEED

Syed Mahm[illegible] Says Without Ga[illegible] Talks Are Fut[illegible]

ORIGINAL WORKING COMMITTEE

Only Joint Decision Can Have Any Hearing From Rank And File

PATNA, May 4.

Asked if the question of withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement was likely to be considered at the forthcoming meeting of Congress leaders at Benares, Dr. Syed Mahmud, who is lying ill, at present with Malarial fever at Chapra, in a press interview said that he did not know of any such move on the part of any Congress leader or leaders.

He thought that no Congress leader without Mahatma Gandhi and members of the original Working Committee could dare to make any such proposal, because the rank and file all over the country would not listen to it.

For a month he had been lying ill and did not know what was happening, but he thought that there was no such move.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a Tamil Brahmin Bachelor to marry a young, educated and well-accomplished girl. Apply for full particulars to Box No. 379 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Medical Graduates. Those with business ability preferred. Apply Box No. 382. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A fully qualified Cantonment Overseer with knowledge of drawing plans estimates of works and buildings, &c. Pay Rs. 45-2-1-60 p.m. Apply with testimonials by the 20th May 1933 to the Cantonment Executive Officer, Ahmednagar, Cantonment. (6642).

Wanted a Lady Teacher one hour a day for sewing and English Salary Rs. 25 a month. Apply Secretary, Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, 1st Floor Komala Vilas 13th Road Khar. (392).

53. DENTISTS.

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, 249/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Offers a 3-years' course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus please apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F I C D., Principal. (359).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates for Telegraphy, Wireless and Station Master classes. Railfare paid. Rules on 2 anna stamps.—Royal Telegraph School, Delhi. (390).

Free Training in Vacation to Gujarati Graduates, Collegians, Matrics as Salesmen. Limited arrangements. See Lalmills, Ramwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (391).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Soap Factory in Bombay to be sold for Rs. two thousand. Purchaser will be taught methods of washing glycerine transparent Apply Box No. 392, Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted Investors. Rs. 100 to 1,000 monthly profit on investment of Rs. 500 to 5,000. Write, cal. Commercial Investment Agency, Forbes Street, Kirti Building, opposite Greaves Cotton. (389).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR METRE GAUGE STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS.

1. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 11 Metre Gauge four wheel Steel Goods Brake Vans on I. R. S. "MBVG" type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. I. Railway drawing No. 6601, without wheels and axles, as well as for the supply of certain spare parts for such vans, all of which are required to be delivered not later than the 28th February, 1934.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents, consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the undersigned. Applications for drawings required for tendering purposes should be made to the undersigned. The complete set of contract drawings including two Index sheets comprise of 42 Sheets, which will be supplied at Rs. 1-8-0 per Sheet or Rs. 63-0-0 for the whole set. This amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on Monday, the 17th July, 1933, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced for the information of only tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that the invitation to tender is being published in India only, but tenders from Foreign Firms will also be accepted and considered on the clear understanding that the vehicles must be delivered in India and that payment will be made for them in India in rupees.

5. Detailed instructions regarding conditions under which tenders from Indian and foreign firms will be accepted and considered are available in the "Instructions to Tenderers" contained in the tender documents.

6. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

H. A. REID,
Ag. Chief Mechanical Engineer.
Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office,
Golden Rock, 24th April, 1933.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Re: Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

The Trustees of the Estate of Messrs Mamraj Rambhagat have declared a second dividend of six pies in the rupee to be paid to the creditors of the above firm, who have accepted or acceded to the Composition Deed. The creditors who have not yet accepted or acceded to the said Composition deed or have not proved their claims or received the first dividend are required to do so immediately, otherwise the second dividend will be paid to those creditors, who have accepted or acceded to the Composition deed and proved their claims without regard to the claims of the persons who have not accepted or acceded to the said composition deed or proved their claims or received the first dividend.

Dated this 3rd day of May 1933.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

3640

In The High Court Of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2436 of 1930.

DOWLATCHAND AMICHAND and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ESSABHAI CHANDABHAI and others ..... Defendants.

To,
1. ESSABHAI CHANDABHAI
2. VAZIRABOO, widow of Fidahusein Kamrudin,
3. SHARIFFABAI, widow of Heptoolabhai Shaik Ahmed and
4. HOOSEINABAI, wife of Sadakalli Abdulali, the defendants herein,

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made on behalf of the plaintiffs to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1933, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) for a Decree against the 1st defendant personally and against the 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants to the extent of the estate of the deceased Chandabhai Mahomedali come to their hands for the sum of Rs. 18,001-0-0 and interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum and income tax and costs of the said application and the decree to be made thereon and for the costs payable to the plaintiffs under the Decree Absolute for Sale herein, dated 15th October, 1931, and Judge's Order, dated 2nd December, 1932.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1933.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

6641

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Sale of immovable property at Bazaar Road, Bandra, (next to Jain Temple) on SUNDAY, the 21st May, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Sunkersett and Vaidya Attorneys for Mr. Kekhaisroo Nawroji Bengali Trustee for Bai Jalji Nawroji Bengali the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Umar Haji Manik and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th September, 1931.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 1081 sq. yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Bazaar Road, Bandra bearing Collector's Non-Agricultural Survey No. 67 and Bandra Municipality House No. 313,314 and 315 of the Colwad Ward.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sunkersett & Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, 134, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

The CARLTON
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE LAST DAY

Greta GARBO
John BARRYMORE
Joan CRAWFORD
Wallace BEERY
Lionel BARRYMORE
IN
"GRAND HOTEL"

NEXT SATURDAY
LAUREL & HARDY
IN
"PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES"

By popular request there will be an EXTRA SHOW daily at 8-30 p.m. next week.

LAST WEEK!
Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant—Sayajeerao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
FRIDAY, the 5th May
At 8-30 P.M.
SANT KANHOPATRA
(the scene of the Vithal Temple, at Pendharpur, specially prepared will be shown in this performance)

SATURDAY, the 6th May
At 3-30 P.M.
SAVITRI

SUNDAY, the 7th May
At 4-30 P.M.
SWAYAMVAR

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 and 5 to 8 p.m. at the theatre.

Royal Opera House to be let. Apply to:—Aryan Electric Company Portuguese Church Naka, Bombay 4, Tel. 24725.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 & 10 P.M.
"HOT PEPPER"
A Fox All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Picture
with
EDMUND LOWE
VICTOR MCLAGLEN
LUPE VELEZ

AUCTION SALES

VORA & CO.
Telephone No. 23500

AUCTION SALE ON (SUNDAY) 7th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of the best selected design high furnished complete Household and office furniture, cabinet gramophone, singer machine, Musical box, hand harmonium, mutoscope, steel cabinet, Tilting chesterfield and drawing room suits, show cases, Wardrobes, glassware, etc.

HYDROCELE
Provakal Oil Rs 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI B.A. Kanchrapara (Bengal).

WHITE LEPROSY
Surely Cured in one Day.
A guarantee may be given for returning the double price in case of failure. Price per box Rs. 2/8.
SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA,
No. 1, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Nagato Maru	5901	30 April	5 May
x Tango Maru	6893	29 April	13 May
Suwa Maru	11000	.....	16 May
*Hankow Maru	4104	1 May	19 May
*Hakodate Maru	5303	3 May	17 May
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	†30 May
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 May	31 May
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	† 12 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo † From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10500	10 May	27 May
Katori Maru	10,000	25 May	12 June

Subject to Alteration without notice.

Passage Rates from Bombay.

PORTS	Single. 1st	Single. 2nd	Return 1st	Return 2nd
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	—
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	25	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

* Reduced Rates from Colombo to Europe.
* Summer and All year Round Trip fares from Orient to Pacific-Coast Ports.
* Special Through Rates Orient to Europe via America and Canada.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

WORLD HOARDS BILLION DOLLARS

Gold Since Depression Increases 50 P. C. In Value

More than dol. 1,000,000,000 in gold has been secretly hoarded by panicky investors throughout the world in the past eighteen months, according to unofficial estimates of League gold experts.

Every month League statisticians report several million more dollars in gold has disappeared from world circulation. It has gone into strong boxes and under mattresses of frightened investors.

The hoarding movement started late in 1931 soon after England went off the gold standard. In six months of 1931 more than dol. 400,000,000 in gold went into secret hiding. Fear of bank failures and currency depreciation are held responsible for the hoarding which has increased by leaps and bounds since the beginning of 1932.

Although there is No accurate check on the amount of hoarded gold, League experts are confident that well over one milliard dollars gold—representing nearly two years production of new gold—is resting inactive in hiding places. This figure does NOT take into account great piles of "sterilized" bar gold guarded in banks throughout the world.

WORST OFFENDERS.

Majority of the hoarding is remarked in western Europe and the United States. Switzerland has a high percentage of hoarded gold. Swiss banks are bulging with gold hoards.

One Geneva banker told the United Press about one of his respected clients. Afraid of his investments this client converted all his capital into bar gold and placed it in a safe deposit box. Whenever he needs cash he solemnly opens his strong-box and with a chisel chips off a few ounces of gold and sells it to the bank.

Gold, since the depression, has increased in value about 50 per cent. The chief reason for its appreciation has been the sharp drop in wholesale prices the world over which has consequently driven up the value of gold. A subsidiary reason has been the abandonment of the gold standard by scores of nations.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A Guide to Mahableshwar. Published by G. G. Khare, K. K & Co., Poona. Price: As. 14.

Indians Abroad Directory—1933. Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BRITISH CIVIL SERVANTS PROTEST AGAINST PAY CUTS

'Thumb-Twiddling' By Government Will Not Be Tolerated For Long, Says Speaker At London Meeting

Several thousand eager and mostly youthful Civil Servants attended a mass demonstration organised by the Civil Service Conference at the Albert Hall in mail week to protest against the trend of Government policy during recent years in cutting Civil Service pay.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Houghton, of the Association of Officers of Taxes, declaring that the Government policy had resulted in widespread hardship and suffering and consequent discontent.

The resolution demanded an improved basic standard, improved bonus settlement and a national minimum wage of adults, and declared that a continuance of existing conditions would constitute a great menace to the efficiency and good will of the Service.

Mr. Houghton sounded the combative note which characterised the whole proceedings by expressing the meeting's resolve no longer to be content with thumb twiddling and placid acquiescence.

He said that 135,000 of the low-paid workers in the Service, or 30 per cent., were paid less than £3 a week, and he evoked loud cheers by adding that the index figures of the cost of living were a parody of the facts, as they only allowed 6s. for rent, which was an impossible figure.

Thirty-five thousand, or 8½ per cent., of the Service earned less than £2, and only 13 per cent. received £5 or more. Under these conditions their devotion was sapped, their patience tried and their goodwill undermined.

27s. A WEEK.

This was the key-note of all the subsequent speeches.

Mr. Gifford, of the Minor Grades Association, said that the vast majority of uniformed men in Whitehall started on a basic pay of 29s., and the maximum was 51s. Women cleaners, many of them widows with children, received only 27s. for a full week's work of 48 hours.

Miss Sweet, of the Clerical Association, carried on the story by relating how 50 per cent of the women in the Post Office earned less than 50s. a week. Typists received only 53s. 9d., though doctors declared that 55s. was the lowest sum on which efficiency could be maintained.

The most fomentous feature of the demonstration was the appearance on the platform of Mr. F. Mander, of the National Union of Teachers, who said he represented 144,000 members of his union and 30,000 teachers across the Scottish border.

Referring to a telegram received from Liverpool during the proceedings, expressing the hope that "this demonstration of the real rulers of the country would make an impression on the nominal rulers, Mr. Mander said that the Civil Service were, more than anybody, responsible for what remained of our social and political order, and he hoped that a triple alliance of Civil Service, local government officers and teachers would go hand in hand, as far as the law allowed, to resist and defeat the attack on wages.

LORD BEAVERBROOK.

Lord Beaverbrook provoked more interruption than cheers by a speech in which he attacked Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Chamberlain, and the National Government, while repeating his conviction that Tariff Reform must lead to higher wages.

The last speaker was Mr. W. J. Brown, ex-M.P. for Wolverhampton, who, boldly ignoring a previous speaker's remark that they were debarred from talking politics, soared into vehement discussion of inflation, capitalism, Fascism, and the world crisis.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Mr. G. Chase, president of the Civil Servants' Confederation, presided.

WHAT IS INSULTING BEHAVIOUR?

Growling At Dogs Invites Immediate Retaliation

A singularly nice point for lovers of liberty to ponder is presented by reports of a case heard at the Clerkenwell Police Court.

A man was summoned on that increasingly familiar charge of "insulting behaviour," and it may be observed in general that lovers of liberty would prefer to see that vague phrase invoked as rarely as possible. On the other hand, at Clerkenwell undeniably insulting behaviour of a somewhat unusual kind was actually admitted by the offender; in the course of conduct which seems to have run some risk of developing into a stand-up fight between the offender (who was put on probation) and a man with two dogs the culprit told the magistrate that he had growled at one of those animals.

The folowing dialogue then ensued:—

Magistrate: The dog growled at you?

Defendant: No, I growled at the dog.

Some lovers of liberty may have considerable doubt about what constitutes 'insulting behaviour' in the case of human beings and/or policemen, but there is no denying that the "Wuff, Wuff!" habit to terriers, Pekingese, and such small deer is a calculated affront of the utmost efficacy. On the whole then, even libertarians, if enlightened, must accept the ruling of the Clerkenwell Court. It is a good thing to remember in the case of human being that hard words break no bones but growling at dogs invites an immediate tumult, besides being idle ostentation, since, if it came to a real set-to, the first growler would never be able to make his bite equal to his bark.—"Manchester Guardian."

MAGISTRATE'S BAN EXTENDED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate's ban on certain "bodies or associations which have for their aim the furtherance of the operations or activities of the Civil Disobedience Movement of and prohibiting of persons collecting organising forming or assisting at or in any meeting of assembly or procession which has for its object the furtherance of the Civil Disobedience Movement has been extended in all the Wards of the Bombay City for a further period of two months from the 11th May.

PIRATES IN DISGUISE OF SAILORS

Chinese Buccaneers Hold British Officers To Enormous Ransom

Mr. F. L. Pears, one of the four British officers of the freighter Nanchang who were kidnapped by Chinese pirates on March 29, was released later and returned to Newchwang on foot on April 3.

He brought a letter from the kidnappers demanding a 1,000,000-yuan ransom together with machine-guns, rifles and ammunition in return for the liberation of the three captives, but the letter has not yet been published.

COMPLETELY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Fourteen Chinese pirates on March 29 attacked the British steamship Nanchang and carried off four British officers.

The vessels was lying in the river when a large Chinese junk drew alongside. The pirates quickly climbed abroad and presented revolvers at the heads of the Chinese sailors, and demanded that they be shown the officers' cabins.

Complying, the sailors led the way to the officers' quarters, and the pirates forced their way in.

They bound the Britishers quickly, carried them aboard their junk, and made off down the river towards the open sea.

The kidnapped men are:—

W. E. Hargraves, A. D. Blue, F. L. Pears and C. Johnson.

The men were held up at the point of a revolver and they were bound, hands and feet. Then they were rolled overboard into the waiting junks which were alongside.

A Chinese boy who witnessed the kidnapping ran to the captain of the ship, J. R. Robinson, who immediately ran to the wireless room only to find the operator gone. The captain hurriedly returned to his cabin and when he returned with a revolver he found the decks deserted.

Far in the distance, two junks were seen carrying off the capturred men.

Captain Robinson then summoned his men, commanding them to make chase.

GUN-BOATS TO RESCUE.

The junks had reached shallow waters before the Nanchang was able to get close to them. The pirates were successful in getting away.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

WEAK COTTON HOLDERS SECURING PROFITS

Congress Passes Inflation Features of Farm Bill

JAPANESE BUY IN LIVERPOOL

Operators Await Roosevelt's Programme

American Cotton markets display cheerful tone with heavy speculative and trade buying which easily absorbs realising sales.

There was a fairly large Japanese buying on Wednesday at the opening of the Liverpool marke which was folowed by local selling.

The Congress has passed inflationary features of the Farm Bill and large business in cloth is expected to increase activity in Cotton.

Weak holders of speculative purchases of cotton are now securing profits but Professional operators are awaiting President Roosevelt's announcement of inflationary programme.

The main trend of cotton prices is upward and purchases on all setbacks are likely to prove profitable.

Bombay, May 4.

The New York cotton futures market opened firm on Wednesday on higher Liverpool and advanced further on bullish political news but later declined on realising.

FIRM OPENING.

The madket opened at a rise of 14 points on parity with higher Liverpool prices. There was less buying but scattered profit-taking resulted in a decline of 7 points from the opening level during the first hour.

FARM BILL.

Reports of passage of the inflationary features of the Farm Bill by the Congress influenced better demand. Speculators and trade interests were free buyers which caused a rise of 12 points from the low level reached during the first hour.

During the early part of afternoon session the market reached the highest level with July 17 points higher at 8.40c.

SECURING PROFITS.

At this level the demand was slack. Weak holders were inclined secure profits with an idea of replacing purchases on setbacks. Prices gradually eased off 25 points from the highest level and the bottom of the day was reached.

RENEWED SUPPORT.

During the last half an hour there was again renewed bull support and prices rallied 6 points from the lowest level. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.30c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. Spot Cotton prices also closed unchanged at 8.07c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market has an exciting session. The market was due to open at a rise of 8 points on parity with overnight New York advices but the market opened strong at a rise of 12 to 13 points.

LARGE BUYING.

There was fairly large buying by Japan which in conjunction with buying orders from the Continent accounted for the unusual strength. At the advance there was local selling and some selling by Bombay operators.

MIXED TRADING.

Later on the market was quieter with mixed trading. There was a general disposition to await President Roosevelt's statement which is expected to be issued today at Washington. The market closed steady at a rise of 11 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices rose 10 points at 5.83d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures section was comparatively quiet and closed at a rise of 5 points with July 4.77 and October 4.80d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Both Sakels and Uppers futures were fairly active and closed at a rise of 14 and 12 points respectively. Spot Sakel prices advanced 4 points at 7.42 and Spot Upper Egyptian Cotton closed at a rise of 9 points to 7d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market ruled firm with increased buying and closed at a rise of 22 points for Sakel deliveries and 27 points for Ashmouni futures.

EXPANDING DEMAND.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: Continued unfavourable weather, expanding trade demand and the American Government prohibiting the export of gold against foreign obligations has caused expectations of decided inflation under the new legislation. President Roosevelt is expected to make an announcement on his inflationary policy to-day. We believe however at this time of the Season with an expected increase of about 10 per cent and existing blockade of International trade due to heavy exchange fluctuations it is inadvisable to follow the advance even though temporarily prices may be carried to around 9 cents for October New York.

We continue to advise our clients to take profit around present levels with a view to rebuying on a good setback.

COTTON AGAINST BONDS.

The M. G. Commercial writes:—"Wall Street and western interests are credited with buying wheat, cotton, and other commodities as a hedge against bond holdings, on the theory that the former will advance and that the latter will decline. British interests, who sold freely during the past month, have turned to the buying side. Hedging is light owing to the wide premiums of spots over futures, and offerings are largely confined to speculative profit-taking and selling by the Far East."

PRIVATE CABLES—

N Y July highest 8.40 plus 17 lowest 8.19—04

N Y October highest 8.65 (1-45 p.m.) lowest 8.40 (2-29 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpol: Renewed heavy trade speculative buying easily absorbs profit taking.

Liverpool: Cotton vigorous demand all setbacks.

Grains: Private estimate U. S. A. more bullish than anticipated and improved exeport demand. Rubber: Increased manufacturer activity and advance ttyre prices stimulating general buying.

Liverpool. — Chicago cables, corn looks much higher.

New York.—Hosse passed Farm Bill inflation amendment.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

11-39 a.m. Liverpool market advanced at the opening on Japanese buying, eased on local selling; now steady.

12-38 p.m.—Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Weather cold and too cool.

9-47 p.m.—Congress passed inflation features Farm Bill large trade expected to increase activity cotton.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled us:

"Renewed heavy trade speculative buying easily absorbs profit taking."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 3.

July 1933	8.25	+.02
October 1933	4.46	
December 1933	8.62	
January 1934	8.71	+.01
March 1934	8.86	+.01
Middling Spot	8.30	+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 3.

May	8.07
July	8.21
Middling Spot	8.07

NEW YORK.

New York, May 3.

New York. 10-55 a.m.—	
July	8.29
October	8.53
New York. Noon Call:—	
July	8.29
October	8.52

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 3.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	30,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

	10--10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
May 1933		5.55 +.12
June 1933		5.53 +.12
July 1933	5.54	5.52 +.11
August 1933		5.51 +.11
September 1933		5.51 +.11
October 1933	5.53	5.51 +.11
November 1933		5.51 +.11
December 1933		5.52 +.11
January 1934	5.55	5.53 +.11
February 1934		5.54 +.11
March 1934		5.56 +.11
April 1934		5.57 +.11
May 1934		5.59 +.11
Middling Spot		5.83 +.10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4

The market was officially open to-day but no business is reported. Some business in Broach J./A. delivery and A./M. 1934 delivery is reported at Rs. 197 and Rs. 213/8 respectively.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROME RATE.

Bombay, May 4.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine.	F. G	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.		161	157	153	151
M. G. Rajputana		158	155	152	149
M. G. Panjab		157	154	151	148
M. G. Oomra No. 3		185	183	181	178
M. G. Oomro No. 1		192	190	188	185
M. G. Oomra No. 2		188	186	184	181
M. G. Oomra No. 2			195	193	191	189
M. G. Punjab-Ame.			203	201	199	197
M. G. Surat			235	233	231	229
M. G. Rajpipla			233	231	229	227
M. G. Navsari			242	240	238	236

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

Bengal Superfine		165
,,	Fine	162
,,	F. G.	157
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	161
,,	F. G.	157
Wardha-Hingh	Fine	190
Nagpur Savner	,,	190
Yeotmal	,,	186
Arvi	,,	187
Ellichpur	,,	186
Amraoti-Berar	,,	184
Khamgaon	,,	183
Mulkapur	,,	179
Khandesh	,,	179
Muthia	F. G.	173
Jalna/Sailu	,,	179
Burwah Sanavad	,,	183
Ujjain/Shujaulpur		184
Broach	,,	193
Punjab/American		204
Punjab/American mix		190
Bambodia		254
Miraj/Sangli		185
Compta	Good	195
Bagalkot		185
Jinja		305
Busoga		311
Kampala		315

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, May 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 310/-/- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20/-/- per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80/-/- per ton.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 3.

Spot Silver	35 1/8—3/8c.
July delivery	25.14—53

Tone:—Irregular.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 4.

No business is reported to-day in the bullion market. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day quiet 1-3 3/16 at a decline of 3/16. Nominally Ready Silver is quoted at Rs. 58/10, Vaishakh at Rs. 58/12 and Jeth delivery at Rs. 59/4. Ready Gold Rs. 30/8, Vaishakh Rs. 30/7/6 and Jeth delivery at Rs. 30/6.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.98
Fine (Good Staple)	5.10
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.22
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.85
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.15
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.16
Fine	4.26
Superfine	4.36
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.26
Fine	4.36
Superfine	4.46

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 3.

Sakellaridis May 1933	7.41
July 1933	7.45
October 1933	7.52
November 1933	7.58
January 1934	7.66
March 1934	7.73
May 1934	7.78
F.G.F. Spot	7.72

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 4.

B.C. RATE—

T T & D D 1/6.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T and D D 1/6 1/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 May/June.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 July/August.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept/Dec.

Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.

Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1 5/32 May/June.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 347

Banks selling T T 345

Banks buying T T 340¼

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 635

Banks buying D D 645

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 62 1/4

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 83 Nominal.

Banks Buying 60 Days 77 1/2 nominal.

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 94

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 86 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 155 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 62 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 106 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 3.88 3rd instant

Shanghai/London 1/3 3/16 4th instant

Japan/London 1/2 3/4 4th instant

London/Paris 84.15/16 3rd instant

London/Belgium 23.98 3rd instant

London/Switzerland 17.28 3rd instant

London/Italy 65.37 3rd instant

London/Berlin 14.33 3rd instant

London/Holland 8.31 3rd instant

London/Stockholm 19.38 3rd instant

London/New York 3.91 3/4 3rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-4-8 2nd instant £6-3-5 3rd instant

Silver London ready 20 3/4 2nd instant 19 7/16 3rd instant

Silver London forward 20 3/4 2nd instant 19 1/2 3rd instant

Silver New York ready 35 5/8 2nd instant 35 1/8 3rd instant

London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 2nd instant 9/16 per cent 3rd instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 2nd instant; 3/4 per cent 3rd instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos. 1 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 3.

	£
Copper Braziers	43-3/4
Yellow Metals	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	16
Tin English Ingots	174-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 3.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	13-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	124
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-3/4
National Bank of India	40
Funding Loan 4 per cent	110-1/2
Conversion Loan	101
Rupee Paper	64
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	73-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	85-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan	106-1/2
Consols 2' per cent	74-7/8
War Loan 3½ per cent	100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	110

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London. May 3.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.32-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.32-3/4
T.T. London on Brussels	24.00
T.T. London on Madrid	39.03
T.T. London on Milan	64.43
T.T. London on Berne	17.31
T.T. London on Paris	85.09
T.T. London on Prague	112.25
T.T. London on New York Closing rate	3.91-1/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

UPWARD TREND

New York, May 3.

It is reported that the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. will pay a dividend of 50 Cents semi-annually instead of 25 Cents quarterly. There is a possibility of a small setback in prices but still the main trend is upward. Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 1/4
Int. Nickel Common	14 1/4
American Fron. Power Common	10 1/4
Chrysler	17 3/4
General Motors	21
American Tel.	100 1/2
National Dairy	18
Western Union Telg.	36 1/2
United Steel	46 3/4
Louisville & Nashville	38 1/2
North American	24 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio	14 1/4
Delaware & Hudson	61
N Y New Hamen and Hartford	19
Lima Locomotive	18 1/8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11 1/4
Can Pacific R. R.	13 3/4
Good Year Tyre	31 3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London. May 3.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—May/June sellers £9/17/6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent, ton:—May/June sellers £10/7/6.

LINSEED.

London. May 3.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.—May/June sellers £10/11/3.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: May/June sellers £8/18/9.

Linseed Bochay (London) ton: May/June sellers £10/15/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London. May 3.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt: May sellers 17/-.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt: Sept/Dec. paid 17/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London. May 3.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London. May 3.

Market:—Market closed steady.

Spot	9-7/16
Forward	19-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London. May 3.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/3/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. May 3.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-1/2 per cent to 0-9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London. May 3.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels May/June paid 22/-.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels May sellers 22/-.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels April paid 25/-.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—8-1/16.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London. May 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—May/June sellers per cwt. 7/6.

C and F Bombay:—May/June sellers per cwt. 7/6.

C and F Karachi:—May/June sellers per cwt. 7/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32.
Receipts to date	7883000	9459000
3-5-33		
Receipts Yesterday 3-5-33	3000	8000
Exports to date		
3-5-33	6643000	7531000
Stock at Ports		
28-4-33	4240000	4104000
Stock Interior Towns 28-4-33	1739000	1710000
Stock Liverpool		
28-4-33	807000	836000
Visible Supply		
28-4-33	8379000	8246000
Quantity in Sight		
28-4-33	11805000	13984000
Quantity out of Sight 28-4-33	10230000	10935000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 4.

TAX FREES	
3½ p.c. G P Notes	87-8
3½ p.c. 1947/50	95-14
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	100-10
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds	101-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	99-2
4 1/2 p.c. 1934	101-14
5 p.c. 1939/44	105-14
5 p.c. 1940-/43	106-6
5 p.c. 1935	103-12
5½ p.c. 1938/40	107-6
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	107-12
SHORT DATED	
4 p.c. 1931-36 (Tax Free)	100
5 p.c. (Tax Free) 1933	100-9
5 p.c. 1929-47	100-0
6 p.c. 1933-36	100-9
TAXFREES	
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	112-12
6½ p.c. 1935 B L D	107--14
STATE LOANS	
5 1/2 p.c. 1935 Mysore Loan	110-0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	111-8
CORPORATION LOANS	
Taxables.	
4 p.c. D P T 1974	94
4 p.c. M. Deb 1974	93
5 p.c. F. Deb 1959	106
6 p.c. M. Deb 1954	115
6 p.c. K P T 1956	115-4
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	107-12

Note: 3½ per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 87/12 and declined to Rs. 87/5/6 on long liquidation. The tone of the market was weak.

NO TRADING IN SHARES

Bombay, May 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is open to-day but no business is done in shares. Business in Government Securities continues as usual, and the tone is weak on increased selling influenced by easier London advices.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,237	199,737
Central India	281	171,549
Barsi and Nagar	844	108,043
Hyderabad-Gaorani	511	48,438
Berar	2,333	431,974
Central Provinces	337	125,247
Total Oomras	5,543	1,084,988
Dholera	3,969	141,828
N.-W. Provinces	55	6,668
Rajputana	368	55,672
Sind-Punjab	419	97,745
Broach	3,875	280,557
Coompta and Dharwar	1,266	44,775
Westerns-Northerns	435	39,760
Cocoanada	.....	1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,455	17,725
Persian	36	3,845
American	3,063	64,375
Egyptian & African	3,645	88,242
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	55
Total	24,129	1,926,236

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 27th April. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,257	254,209
Japan & China	6,689	811,911
Coast Ports	100	10,432
Up-country by Rail	.....	87,350
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	16,892
Total	8,046	1,180,794

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 4.

	Bales
Khandesh	1,237
Central India	281
Barsi-Nugger	844
Hyderabad-Gaorani	511
Berar	2,333
Central Provinces	337
Dholera	3,969
N. W. Provinces	55
Rajputana	368
Sind-Punjab	419
Broach	3,875
Coompta-Dharwar	1,266
Western-Northerns	435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,455
Persians	36
Americans	3,063
East Africans	3,645
Cotton Total	24,129
	Cwts.
Wheat	15,930
Linseed	18,826
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,628
Gingellyseed	1,314
Poppyseed	145
Groundnuts	21,045
Castorseed	13,739
Rice	29,871
Myrabollams	5,414
Cottonseed	6,660
Gram	2,577
Joowar	1,412
Maize	13
Barley	116
Bajree	1,415
	Tons
Coal	701

COTTON OUTLOOK HOPEFUL

Parity Of Indian Prices Attractive

RISE TO CONTINUE

New Broach Cheap As Compared With New York

Bombay, May 4.

During the week the American markets have had a strong and advancing tendency. Prior to this week the advance in New York had kept more or less in line with the weakness of the dollar but lately bullish enthusiasm has carried the market higher state Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.

During the week the cross rate between London and New York has advanced from about 3.85 1/2 to about 3.88 1/4. In furtherance of the campaign of the new American President to advance commodity prices, certain oills have been passed by the Legislature of that country. It remains to be seen whether the objects of these Bills will be attained. So far as the cotton market is concerned it is obvious that in speculative circles at least the feeling is optimistic and cotton has many more friends that it did a month ago. In India and the Far East we have seen little inclination in trade circles to follow the advance.

Most cables received from New York reported good support, but whether this demand is real or speculative, it is difficult for us at this great distance to judge. Undoubtedly the stage is now set in preparation for the World Economic Conference which commences next month, when it is probable many of the difficult problems, which have been hindering trade during the last few years, may be tackled successfully. In the meantime the outlook is certainly more hopeful than it has been for a long time and it is probable the present advance in prices may be carried further.

RISE OF RS. 10.

In the local market the tone has been steady in sympathy with Home advices, and over the week our quotations are about Rs. 10 per Candy higher. Daily a moderate business is being done with the Continent but little fresh business has been reported with the Far East. Conditions in the local Textile Industry are daily becoming worse and more Mills have had to close down through lack of orders for cloth and yarn. Since the passing of the Anti-dumping Bill it is difficult to understand the silence of the Government of India.

Stocks of cotton in Bombay are now at the highest they have been this season, but are not likely to increase much further as most of our important crops have now been marketed. The parity of Indian cotton is now attractive and as soon sa stocks in Bombay begin to decline, bullish sentiment should increase.

CARRYING PREMIUM.

Trading in Broach for delivery in April/May next year commenced yesterday. This contract is now quoted at Rs. 16-1/2 premium over July/August. We anticipate that speculative buying of the new contract will carry this premium a little higher and this good carrying premium should lend support to stocks of the present crop. As compared with distant positions in New York new Broach is cheap. On the other hand as compared with distant positions in Liverpool the contract in Bombay is high.

QUESTION OF STERLING LOAN

National Govt. Will Not Remove Embargo

RUGBY, May 4.

In reply to the question, whether in view of £30,000,000 loan made to France, the Chancellor of Exchequer, would now remove embargo on loan of sterling abroad, it was stated in the House of Commons that the Chancellor had not withdrawn embargo in regard to foreign issues. The credit to the French Government was private and of short term operation, and no public issue was involved.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary and Lady Simon gave a dinner at foreign office in honour of retiring French Ambassador, Mr. Doyen of Diplomatic Corps and Madame De Fleuriau. The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald were present. The dinner was followed by a reception to which over 400 invitations were issued. —B.O.W.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 4.

Havildar, McLure, Calcutta.
Hakodate Maru, Takata, Kobe.
Arabia, Cirrini, Genoa.
Behar, Shampson, London.
Tijuca, Meyer, Oslo.
Ellora, Beytaugh, Karachi.
President Munroe, Waldeon, New York.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Cotching, London.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 4.

Buccenium, Olson, Abadan.
City of Kimberly, Wooster, Calcutta.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Cotching, Kobe.
Varsova, Danbrook, Busrah.

Bombay, May 5th.

President Munroe, Waldeon, New York.
Arabia, Carrini, Java.
India, Gazzano, Genoa.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 4.

Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Mahratta for Bhavnagar.
Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Hakodate Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Tajuca for Hamburg.
Steamer Arabia for Java.

S.S. Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer Havildar arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Hakodate Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia arrived in harbour on Thursday from Genoa with a general cargo and 1 passenger, and hence she will sail to-day for Java with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Behar:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Behar arrived in harbour on Thursday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Tijuca:—The L Edwards, Ltd steamer Tijuca arrived in harbour on Thursday from Oslo with a general cargo and 17 passengers.

S.S. Ellora:—The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Ellora arrived in harbour on Thursday from Karachi with a general cargo and 210 passengers.

S.S. President Mundoe:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Munroe arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for New York with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varsova:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Varsova sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Kimberly:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Kimberly sailed yesterday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Buccenium:—The B.S.O.S. & D. Coy's steamer Buccenium sailed yesterday for Abadan with ballast.

S.S. India:—The M Italiana steamer India will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived in harbour yesterday at about 5 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo, a general cargo and 70 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Kobe.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 4.

1 Trantenfels 3924, Calcutta, N F L Edwards, Ltd.
2 Mahratta 4177, Calcutta 7|5, Grahams Tdg. Co.
3 Nowshera 4875, Bassein 6|5, Grahams Tdg. Co.
4 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe 9|5, N Y Kaisha.
5 Behar 2942, Colombo 5|5, M M & Co.
7 Tijuca 3251, N F L Edwards Ltd.
8 India 4077, Okha 5|5, L Triestino N Co.
9 Durenda, 4450, U. Kingdom, 13|5 M M & Co.
11 City of Kimberley 3980, Calcutta 4|5, F F Campbell & Co.
11 C|o Barcelona 3525, Karachi 2|5, K. Nixon & Co.
12 Clan Stuart 3590, Coast Ports 7|5, J Finlay & Co.
14 Arabia 4499, Colombo 5|5, L Triestino.
16 Rajputana 9455, London 6|5, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Maur 649, Bangkok, N F F F Campbell & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957 Busrah, 4|5 M M & Co.
6 Nagato Maru, 4325, Singapore. 5|5, N Y Kaisha.
7 Hankow Maru 2524, Japan 19|5, N Y Kaisha.
12|13 Hatipara 4845, Calcutta 4|5, M M & Co.
14 Hakodate Maru 3226, Kobe 17|5, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Nurjehan 3379, N F T Marrison & Co.
C R Sikh 3288, Rangoon 7|5, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Corfu 11|5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Warfield 20/5, M M & Co
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co.
Clan Macnair 13|5 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 18|5 J F Co.
City of Poona 6|5, K N Co.
City of Swansea 16|5, K N Co.
City of Worcester 23|5, K N Co.
City of Winnipage 30|5, K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Birkenfels 9|5, L Edwards Ltd.
Radja 18|5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Werdenfels 28|5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Drachenfels 7|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Sturmfels 17|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
FROM ANTWERP.
Taiwan 19|5 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Tawali 6|5, T M Co
Victoria 8|5, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Col de Lana 7|5, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Lincoln 31|5, F F Campbell and Co.
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
Sawokla 8|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Yomachichi 8|6 L Edwards Ltd.
Silverwillow 13|5, Volkart Bros.
FROM KOBE
Mirzapore 14|5, P & O S N Coy.
Alipore, 31|5 P & O S N Co.
London Maru 9/5 O S Kaisha
Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 14|5 P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 19|5 N Y Kaisha.
Tergutea 30|4, L T Co.
Gingo Maru 30|5, N Y Kaisha.
Altai Maru 8|6, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 23|6, O S Kaisha.
FROM BRISBANE
Strathaird 15|5 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Kenya, 6|5, M M & Co
Tarea 20/5, M M & Co.
Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 1|5 M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Rajputana, 6/5, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 13|5, M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Tajuca, N F L Edwards, Ltd.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 10|5, M M & Co.
Varela 11|5, M M & Co.
FOR KOBE
Tango Maru 9|5, N Y Kaisha, Ltd.
Hankow Maru, 19|5, N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 5|5, N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Sikh 9|5, T M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hatipara 5|5, M M & Co.
Gamaria N F M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Takliwa 3|5 M M & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Jalvihar N F T M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Maur ..... 3|5|33.
S.S. Gamaria ..... 3|5|33.
S.S. Durenda ..... 4|5|32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 4.

S.S. Rajputana, for London:—37 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 23 bales animal skins, A E Blumenthal; 55 bales animal skins, M Mahmad Ali & Co; 5 bales animal skins, Kootubdin & Co; 2 bales animal skins, A Esmail; 7 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd; 2 bales carpets, Grindlay & Co; 8 cases fish monds Casamally & Co; 15 cases bristles B P & Hayley Ltd; 32 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons.

For Marseilles:—60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Istamboul:—52 bags henna powder, M M & Co.

S.S. President Monroe, for New York:—67 bags flea seed, A Virji & Co.

For Genoa:—700 bags castor-seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Marseilles:—36 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 130 bags groundnut kernals, S M Rajgor & Co.

S.S. Durenda, for Havre:—250 bags mustard seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

S.S. India, for Genoa:—150 bales cotton raw, Textile Products, Ltd.

S.S. Hakodate Maru, for Kobe:—500 tons scrap iron, Nissho Co., Ltd.

S.S. Tango Maru, for Kobe:—89 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co; 1600 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.

S.S. Nagato Maru, for Hongkong:—12 bags jardaloo, D Vardhwan & Co; 9500 packages onions, R E Dadachanji.

For Kobe:—183 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 4.

S.S. Tango Maru; Agents: N.Y. Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—40 cases silk yarn, 500 cases silk piecegoods, 90 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods. 65 cases cigarettes, 40 cases slates.

From Tokyo:—65 cases cotton shirtings, 80 cases cotton yarn, 280 cases clocks, 26 cases gramophones, 60 cases rubber goods, 140 casks chemicals, 942 cases beer, 60 cases bicycle tubes, 200 bundles copper wire.

From Nagoya:—370 cases boxes in stock, 100 cases cotton shirtings, 130 eases clocks, 90 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—45 cases silk yarn, 30 cases silk goods, 175 cases cotton yarn, 200 cases cotton shirtings, 250 cases cotton piecegoods, 50 cases hardware, 100 cases rubber goods, 60 cases enamel ware, 30 cases celluloide goods, 50 bundles G C sheets, 60 drums dyes, 1270 drums paint, 260 casks red lead, 70 cases cycle parts, 70 cases porcelain ware, 150 cases cotton jeans, 275 cases rayon piecegoods, 900 cases glassware, 600 bundles brassware.

From Kobe:—170 bales silk piecegoods, 205 bales straw boards, 170 cases canvas shoes, 25 cases soap, 1332 bags sugar, 240 cases cotton piecegoods, 400 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings, 200 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods, 100 cases celluloide goods, 40 cases rubber goods, 30 cases enamel ware, 300 cases fish oil, 50 drums chemicals, 550 bundles brassware, 110 cases porcelain ware, 100 cases glassware, 90 cases clocks.

From Moji:—20 cases glassware, 75 cases brassware.

From Shanghai:—72 bales raw silk, 160 bales silk piecegoods, 130 bales silk yarn, 50 bales cotton yarn, 20 chests tea.

From Hongkong:—36 cases preserves.

From Canton:—500 bags cassia, 75 rolls matting, 42 cases palm leaf fans.

From Singapore:—354 bags betelnuts, 1051 bags sago flour, 68 bags gum benzamin.

From Penang:—107 slabs tin, 255 bags betelnuts, 100 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—51 bundles mattress fibre, 40 H|C tea, 20 H|C tea-dust.

NAGPADA MUSLIMS GRIEVANCE

Nagpada Muslims, who are conducting their Mohurrum Mejliss in Teli Moholla, are much agitated over the refusal of the Bombay Municipality to remove a public urinal at the spot where the Mejliss is held. The Mutwali pointed out to a representative of "The Chronicle" that apart from the offence caused to religious sentiments, a "convenience" at this spot is unnecessary and superfluous, as there is another one at the other end of the lane a few yards distant, and even if the Municipality wished to retain this one, it will be easily removed to a spot where its existence would not be offensive to the congregation of the Mejliss. The Corporation have been petitioned to have it moved, but up to the present have taken no action.

DHAMMAPALA'S SACRED ASHES

To Be Preserved In Buddhist Temples

BENARES, May 4.

The ashes of the late Buddhist leader, Dewamita Dhammapala, are put into two caskets to-day at Sarnath, a Buddhist centre, near Benares. One casket is kept at Sarnath to be enshrined later in stupa in the great Buddhist temple named Mulgandhakurti Vihar while the other will be taken by Mr. Rajah Hewavitarne on May 6 by Benares Express to Ceylon to be enshrined at the ancestral temple at Maligakanda in Colombo.

ELIMINATING "MIDDLEMAN"

Mass Movement Gathers Force In Great Britain

A mass movement to eliminate the middle-man" is threatening the existence of thousands of small shopkeepers in Great Britain to-day.

It is not an organized movement. It is not the result of retail profiteering; for the average shopkeeper's profits are meagre enough. It is due to the British public's discovery that it can buy almost anything, from a package of cigarettes to a suite of furniture, at wholesale prices by purchasing through a government employee or forming cooperatives.

"INVISIBLE SHOPKEEPERS."

In past years the shopkeepers and retailers have had little competition from these agents, who carry on such transactions as small sideline and have no overhead to pay. But in recent years, with economy the national watchword, every small-salaried worker eagerly seizes any opportunity to save a penny on any purchases, no matter how small, and the business of the "invisible shopkeepers" has soared into millions.

A civil service employee in Britain is entitled to buy whatever he wishes at wholesale prices. He is not supposed to buy for anyone but himself or his family, but he does. He acts as purchasing agent for many of his friends. Often he does it as a favour, but more frequently he gets a small commission.

Suppose, for example, there is a civil service employee in an office building containing many workers. He can buy a large supply of cigarettes, take them to the office, and soon have dozens of customers, attracted by his outrate prices.

The "invisible shopkeeper" may make only a pound or two a week this way, but he uses his boss' office, has no rent to pay, and escapes the income-tax because his cigarette sideline cannot be traced.

If he has a large circle of friends in his neighbourhood, he can stock his home with soap, chocolate, perfumes, small canned goods and other little articles, underselling the neighbourhood shops. His friends, glad to save a third of the cost, are only too willing to protect him with their secrecy.

"FREE LANCE" AGENT.

Another type of "invisible shopkeeper" is the free-lance-professional agent. In some way or other he obtains the privilege of buying from big wholesalers and manufacturers—makers of radio sets, pianos, perambulators and what-not. If you want to buy a carpet, a bedstead or even a motor car, he can take you to the dealer or give you a written introduction enabling you to buy it at just a little more than the wholesale price, plus his commission, obtained from the wholesaler.

"Guilds" and co-operative purchasing clubs constitute the third means of cheating the shopkeeper. Guilds buy direct from the wholesaler, reaping an enormous advantage for their members and friends of the members. Clubs make a good deal with a local retailer, guaranteeing him all their business if he will give them discounts.

The schemes for eliminating the middle-man thus are widening into new fields every day, and reaching proportions that may soon spell disaster for thousands of shopkeepers, barely able now to save oq bankruptcy.

EXTENSIVE RAINS IN CENTRAL INDIA

POONA, May 4.

The Western disturyance has passed away eastwards after causing widespread thunderstorm rain in Western Himalayas. Associated with thunderstorms extensive rain has also fallen in central parts of the country and malabar and local rain in West United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, and North Hyderabad with a few falls in Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras, Bengal, Assam and Burma. Temperatures continue below the normal from Punjab to Central Provinces and in Orissa.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Toungoo threequarters of an inch; Lashio a half, Victoria Point a quarter; Darjiling and Tezpur a half; Jalpaiguri, Hazaribagh, and Daltonganj a quarter; Mussooree, Guna, Pachmarhi, Seoni, Nagpur and Pendra a half; Jhansi, Agra Mainpur, Bhopal, Nowgong, and Hoshangabad a quarter; Simla one; Ajmer threequarters; Dharampur, Murree, Cherat a half; Calicut, and Kodaikanal one; Gadag, Coonoor and Madura threequarters; Bijapur, Mangalore, Coimbatore a half; and Cochin a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue locally along Western Himalayas and central parts of the country and occur locally in South Madras, Mysore and Deccan. Thundershowers will also occur locally in East United Provinces, Northeast India and Burma.

TRAIN DISASTER VICTIM DIES

MOKAMEH, May 4.

The 5th deceased is now identified as Ajit Kumar Roy 7, Malley Road Allahabad.—A. P.

AN AUTHOR A DAY

A novel device to increase the sale of the works of Italian authors has been evolved by the Italian Fascist Writers' Syndicate.

From time to time a special day will be devoted to one particular author, and all the bookshops in Rome will be asked to display that author's works prominently in their windows.

The first author to be thus advertised will be Signor Massimo Bontempellie, the poet and playwright.

Peace Endangered By Bahawalpur Hindu Sabha ?

Body Was Outlawed Because State Firman Asserts Workers Were Engaged In Subversive Activities

NEW DELHI, May 4.

The Bahawalpur Durbar has issued the following press communique dealing with the incidents relating to the arrest of certain Hindus of the state:—

"One Mahesh Chand filed a civil suit against his brothers Darya Bakhsh and Ditta Ram in the court of Honorary Munsiff. The latter cited themselves as witnesses but evaded giving evidence from time to time. At last, the Munsiff filed a complaint in the court of First Class Magistrate, Bhawalpur, against them. The Magistrate held a protracted trial and gave every opportunity to the accused person to defend themselves, but they did not put in any defence, and accordingly they were convicted.

Following upon their conviction some of their friends and associates formed a procession and coerced the shopkeepers to observe hartal. They disregarded the advice of the Police, but latter, did not in any way inteffere with them. At last they happened to meet Maheshchand, whom they abused and assaulted. The Police eventually rescued Maheshchand, who filed a complaint at Thana. The Officer-in-Charge after making a thorough investigation, challaned ten Hindus, and demanded bail from them.

WON'T BE COERCED.

However, with the exception of two, they refused to give bail. The accused were being given every facility to defend themselves and there was no reason to suppose that the case would not be decided on its merits. The case has no political significance. The State Government is not ging to be threatened of coerced to suspend the operation of ordinary law in the case of some persons, who describe themselves as politically minded, if the latter transgress the ordinary law and refuse to give adequate protection, to the innocent citizens against them."

"DISTORTED REPORTS"

The second communique contradicts the "distorted" newspaper reports regarding the suppression of certain unlawful associations in the state:—

"As a result of unrest and Congress activities in British India, a number of societies and associations sprang up in the State towards the end of 1931 evidently under outside inspiration with the avowed object of breeding agitation, and fomenting communal tension. The State authorities did their best to dissuade these misguided persons from their undesirable activities, but to no effect.

It became apparent that their activities were a menace to public tranquility. The authorities were thereupon, obliged to enact law for the registration of all societies and associations on lines of "Hidayat," issued by the Phulkian States.

CHORUS OF APPROVAL

This action of the State authorities was hailed with a chorus of approval throughout the length and breadth of the State by all leading persons including several prominent Hindu gentlemen. Almost all associations, whether old or new, whose object was lawful, sought the registration in confirmity with new law. But two newly started organisations, Hindu Sabha and Yuvak Sangh did not care to seek registration and continued subversive activities. A number of representations having been received from various individuals and bodies throughout the State protesting against the activities of these two organisations, and the State authorities being convinced, after careful insuiries, that their activities were fraught with danger to the public peace, were obliged to declare them unlawful associations, especially as they failed to register themselves and were functioning in defiance of law.

NO ACTION YET

No action against any individual or member as belonging to these unlawful associations so far has been taken.—A. P.

WAGING WAR ON CONGRESS

New Work For Military Men When On Leave

DELHI, April 27.

The correspondent of "Hitvada" writes:—

All the resources of Government of India are, indeed, being employed to fight the Congress. Not content with the tightening of the Criminal Law and the propaganda compaign against the Congress being conducted by the Provincial and Central Publicity Departments, the services of all combatants and non-combatants employed in His Majesty's Indian Military Forces are now proposed, it is understood, to be harnessed to combat the influence of the Congress in the rural areas.

It transpires that under orders from High Command a circular has been issued to all Units of the Indian Army, enjoining on all ranks and officers to carry on anti-Congress propaganda in their villages whenever they happen to go on leave. Not only that, when there, they are required to watch the activities of any persons in their village whom they might find to be engaged in anti-Government activities and to report the names and addresses of all such persons to their Commanding Officer, who will communicate the report to the Civil authority of the district concerned for taking such action against the person reported as may be considered necessary.

In view of this behest from High Command and finding that their reports result in the harassment of the persons reported against I understand that unscrupulous men in employ of the military forces are using this power to wreak vengeance on their enemies in their respective villages, and I am informed reliably that many persons have been prosecuted on the basis of such reports.

In one instance, it is learnt, the father of a girl, who was engaged to a sepoy, was, on the request of the Officer Commanding of the Unit concerned, directed not to marry his daughter to any other person, as he was intending to do, till such time as the sepoy in question could be spared from duty and go home to claim the hand of his betrothed.

KAFFIRS LOSE GROUND

London Silver Prices Fall Back

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 3.

The Stock Exchange developed good features which were displayed notably by Rio Tintos, Royal Dutch Ptroleums and several dollar shares, especially Brazilian Tractions, mainly on the Continental buying. Otherwise, apart from some recovery of the Anglo-Persian Oil shares, markets were somewhat uninteresting, Kaffirs particularly losing ground following a drop of 1/3 in price of gold to 123/5 Cereals strengthened, especially wheat on bullish crop reports.

Nonferrous metals were again firm. On the other hand silver fell back in sympathy with the American advices. Wall Street was generally steadier.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337

Subscription Rates

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 for 1 Year.
Rs. 25 for 6 Months

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly ..... Rs. 10

Half-Yearly ..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

D SUBURBS

TS

[redacted]

...20m, p.m.
...new moon 24th May 3h. 37m., p. m.: first quarter 1st June 5h. 23m., p.m.

Results of BSc., Second MBBS, and Third MBBS. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY May 6.

Muharram: Public Holiday (Banks Closed.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE:—"Night Birds". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR.—"Hot Pepper". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Zaheri Sanp". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Prosperity." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:— "Purana Qilakta". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Grand Hotel." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"The Big Broadcast." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:— "Vagabond Prince." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY:—"After the Ball." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES:—"Yellow Ticket." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Patit Pavan.
KOHINOOR CINEMA.—"The Mummy". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.

12-00 noon—Selectin of Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Selection of Eurobean Gramophone Records.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market Opening Rates. B S C and 2nd and 3rd M B B S Examination Results.

6-00 p.m.—European Programme. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.

6-30 p.m.—News available A Talk to the Students: "Music in Education" By Prof. Santos.

7-00 p.m.—Indian Programme. Light Music Miss Gulabbai (of Amraoti) with Dattaram Parwatker. (Sarangi).

8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver. Gold. Seeds. Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Film Chat By The Picturegoer.

9-45 p.m.—Rossetti and His Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.

11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

7-15 p.m.—The West Abroad. a talk by Sir Evelyn Wrench. C. M G.

7-30 p.m.—A musical programme with illustrations by Sir Walford Davies.

8-00 p.m.—Cincert by The Parkington Trio.

8-45 p.m.—The Western Land. a descriptive narrative. by Mr. Filson Young.

9-45 p.m.—The B B C Dance Orchestra.

10-30 p.m.—The Enjoyment of Novels, a talk by Mr. L. A. G. Strong.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Laxmi." via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Sunday (7th inst.)

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR

The weekly Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidalaya will be held this Saturday and Sunday. the 6th and 7th instant from 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) when there will be a display of various Swadeshi articles.

RAMWADI EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of April 1933. The total attendance was 5,159 out of which 2,633 were males. 1,616 were females and 910 were children. 126 operations were performed. The daily average attendence was 215 during 24 working days of the month.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Suburban Branch of the Bombay Swadeshi League a Swadeshi Bazar will be opened by Seth Waghji Laxmidas at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), on Saturday. 6th May 1933. at the Ramji Assar Vidyalaya, Main Road, Ghatkopar.

KANNADA SANGITA SABHA.

The Kannada Sangita Sabha (Amateurs) Bombay, will stage a Drama. "Arya-Ramani" or "Sathi Shobhana", a magnificient Love story of romance and laugh at the Bhangwadi Theatre, at Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. in aid of the Vidyadainee Sports Club, Bombay.

LATE CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES

In the month of April. In all 4,004 patients were treated in this dispensary. These consisted of 2,146 males, 1,340 women and 518 children and 3 patients have taken advantage of the maternity hospital of the Trust.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION KALYAN.

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. P. R. Singaracharl, M.A., of Bangalore, in the Babusa Subedar's Wada, near Gandhi Chowk, Kalyan, at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th May. Syt. V. W. Phadke has kindly consented to preside.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The 6th annual meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held at Parel, to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. when interesting cases will be shown and discussed. Dr. L. G. Vyas and Dr. J. D. Dhruv, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), will read a paper on Chronic Retrobulbar Neuritis due to Chronic Ethmolditis. There will be a dinner with flash light photo at Brandon's Restaurant, at 9 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. & O Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Cortu" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2-30 a.m on the 3rd instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

The steamer "Clan Macnair" left Suez on the morning of Wednesday, May 3rd.

MUNICIPAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The first meeting of the Bombay Municipal Co-operative Institute will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the Improvement Trust Hall under the Presidentship of Dr. K. K. Dadachanji (Late Captain I. M. S.) when Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on advantages if Municipal Co-operative Institute for solving housing and educational problems of middle class Tenants and helpless College Students. After the lecture discussion on the subject matter will be allowed.

BOMBAY COAL MERCHANTS' REGRET

Want Speedy Measures Against Japanese Goods

The Bombay coal merchants' Association, have sent the following telegram to the Commerce Member, Simla:—

The Bombay Coal Merchants' Association much regret that the Governement have not yet imposed additional duties against foreign imports of piecegoods.

"The Japanese intervention in this matter cannot be tolerated: and our Association as one vitally concerned in the prosperity of the Textile Industry urge the Government to lose no further time in giving relief."

POPULARISING STUDY OF "HINDI"

Hindi Prachar Sabha Chalks Out Programme

The Secretary, the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Matunga, writes to inform that to popularise the study of the Hindi language, amongst the people of Bombay, they have decided to prepare handbills and posters to do propanganda through the Press announcements in the form of advertisements to arrange public meetings to create interest in the study of Hindi, and to arrange to open classes at different parts of the city.

5 Months For Offering Girl For Prostitution

Woman Pleads She Was Under Influence Of Liquor : Story Of Palming Off Boy As Girl

The case in which one Shewantibai, alias Paru, was charged with hiring a minor girl for immoral purposes, was disposed of to-day by Mr. N.T. Junglewalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court.

The facts of the case are, that Mr. P.G. Naik of the Bombay Vigilance Association acting on certain information watched the movements of the accused Shewantibai for a couple of days in November last.

On February 28 last, Mr. Naik met the accused at Vincent Road (Dadar), at about 8 p.m. when she called him to the Maidan, where there was no light. There was a boy and a girl with her whom the accused offered to complainant. The complainant, however, dismissed them for the night and promised to meet them the next day. Before departing he gave a rupee each to accused and Rahi, the girl.

MARKED TEN-RUPEE NOTE.

At this stage, Mr. Naik informed the police about the matter, and Deputy Inspector Salasker gave him a marked 10-Rupee note to be given to the accused. Subsequently, the complainant, accompanied by Kothare, went to Vincent Road, followed by Police Officers. They found accused with the girl Rahi, a boy and another "girl" waiting for them.

The accused offered the two girls to the complainant and Kothare asked them to take the girls wherever they liked. Thereupon a victoria was brought and all the 5 persons took their seats in the gharry. The complainant paid the accused the marked 10-Rupee note but seeing her dissatisfied paid her two rupees more.

POLICE PARTY ARRIVES.

Before the victoria had proceeded a few paces it was stopped by the Police party. It was later discovered that one of the girls was a boy dressed in sari and choli. All of them were taken to the police station and the accused placed under arrest.

The accused in not pleading guilty to the charges brought against her said, that she was drunk and did not know what she did at the time. As for the passing of the boy as a girl, she explained that the boy was dressed in girl's clothes by way of 'tamasha' for the Shimga Holidays.

CONVICTED.

The Magistrate, however, disbelieved her story and sentenced her to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

As regards the children one boy was ordered to be handed over to his father, the other to his mother, and the girl Rahi to be detained at the Children's Home until June 1.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

3½ p. c. Indian Sterling Loan Unchanged

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Thursday 11 P. M.

The London Stock Exchange ruled again quiet on Thursday.

3 1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling loan was quoted unchanged at £85 1/2.

SILVER PRICES

Spot Silver	1-9 3/8
Difference	—1/16
Forward	19 7/16
Difference	—1/16

The London Silver Market declined owing to buyers holding back.

BOMBAY PRICES

Ready Silver	58	6	0
Vaisak Delivery	58	8	0
Jesht Delivery	59	0	0
GOLD			
Vaisak Delivery	30	9	6
Jesht Delivery	30	8	0

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 4.

Previous Closing	3.89 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.91 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 4.

Previous Closing	3.91 1/4
To-day's Opening	3.89 3/4
To-day's Closing	3.91 5/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, May 4.

Previous Closing Rate	8.25
To-day's Opening Rate	8.16
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	8.30
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION:—

April/May	Rs. 190
July/August	Rs. 196

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, May 4.

Previous Closing Rate	5.52
To-day's Opening Rate	5.52
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Opening Rate	5.52
Difference	Unchanged

"HAVALDAR" GETS 1 MONTH

Convicted For Making False Pretentions

"I am a big Havaldar and am saluted by every constable with both hands" was alleged to have been the story with which one Shamji Rangoba (32) tried to exhort as. 8 from one Jeewan. The accused was tried by Mr. Junglewalla, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day, on charges of impersonating a Police officer and restraining the complainant Ukkar Googa, and was sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

It appears that the accused, whilst passing by the Dadar Court, saw the Bhat Tea Stall on the Court verandah where he went for some water which was given him. The usual crowd collecting near the Stall was cracking jokes at the complainant, and the accused who had come there to have a petition written to the Police Commissioner, also joined the party. He asked the complainant to open his box which was found to contain a tin of Brasso polish and a handkerchief.

While the P. C.s and peons who were making themselves free with the brasso in polishing their badges, the accused was questioning the complainant as to how he came by the things in his box. The complainant getting offended at being charged with such a petty theft, undertook to point out his nephew who worked in a building next to the Court.

The accused thereupon accompanied the complainant to Jeewan's master's house and represented to Jeewan that he was a peon from Mazagaon Court and had come to make inquiries about the complainant, but that he wold let him go if Jeewan gave him annas eight.

On Jeewan's refusal to comply with this suggesetion a quarrel ensued between him and accused on the road. A police man who was nearby, however, arrested the accused.

The accused dnied the charges brought against him. As he had no witnesses to defend him. The Magistrate sentenced him as above.

SATTA GAMBLERS FINED

Elphinstone Road Raid Sequel

Ranchoddas Khimji and eleven others who were arrested on 22nd April in a house at Elphinstone Road by Sub-Inspector Joglekar of the DeLisle Road P. Station, were on Thursday produced before Mr. Junglewalla, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

All the accused who were charged with gaming in Satta figures were found guilty.

The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75/- and the others Rs. 5/- each.

IDAR STATE PEOPLE MEET TO PROTEST

High Rate Of Assessment While Prices Are Low

A public meeting of the Idar State subjects was held in Bombay to consider the present situation in the Idar State and to protest against the wrongful detention of Mr. Pyarji Amada, a leader of the agriculturist classes, who form 90 per cent. of the population. Mr. Manishanker Shamji Trivedi, General Secretary All-India State People's Conference, was in the Chair and the response of the public was great.

Mr. Nathalal Trivedi opened the proceedings by narrating the difficulties of the agriculturists and his own experience of the last short visit he had with the Dewan Saheb, regarding the ownership of the produce of trees planted by the subjects. He also narrated the circumstances about the arrest and wrongful detention of Mr. Pyarji Amada for no other offence but going to seek redress for the agriculturists.

Two resolutions were passed: one congratulating Mr. Pyarjibhai Amadabhai on his sufferings while representing the grievances of the agriculturists, and the other praying H.H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Idar to be kind enough to order substantial reduction of the high rate of assessment, taking in consideration the extremely low prices of produce for the last two years.

IGNORING STATE PEOPLE.

By the third resolution the meeting protested against the exclusion of the representatives of the States' people from all the Round Table Conferences and registered its opinion that the White Paper which embodied the conclusion of these Conferences could not be acceptable to them since their position had been ignored.

MILL STRIKE COMMITTEE MEETS

President Exhorts Workers To Unite

Under the auspices of the Bombay Mill Workers' General Strike Committee a meeting of textile workers was held on Wednesday evening, on the Maidan opposite Pabani Mills, Lower Parel. Mr. Baboo Rama presided.

The President in his speech explained to the meeting the circumstances which led to the formation of the Genral Strike Committee. While the employers were united in attacking the standards of the workers by cutting down wages and by rationalising machinery, the Trade Union leaders were dividing the ranks of the works by exhorting them to rally round the red flag of their respective Unions. Strikes were taking place in single and groups of mills, and they were conducted by the two or three rival trade Unions; thus dividing the strikers and weakening their solidarity. Owing to these factions among the leaders the workers had taken upon themselves to organise the rank and file and thus prepare for a General Strike. The General Strike Committee was the organisation started by the workers themselves.

Messrs. Chitre, Baboo Belose and others also made similar speeches.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The following civil appointments have been gazetted:—

Messrs. A. K. G. Hogg and J. J. Flockhart to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town and island of Bombay.

Mr. G. G. Malkani, LL. B., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. A. S. M. Akhund, LL. B., proceeding on leave.

Mr. D. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., Assistant Judge under training at Nasik, is appointed Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Judge.

Mr. D. V. Vyas, I. C. S., Officiating District Judge, Kaira, to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Municipal Borough of Nadiad in the Kaira District.

Mr K. K. Mankodi, L. M. & S., B. M. S., to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, vice Mr. M. G. Oka, B M. S., granted leave.

Mr. R. A. Kalle, M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S., B. M. S., has been placed in charge of the dispensary at Malegaon, district Nasik.

DETENUE GETS ONE YEAR JAIL

CHINSURAH, May 4.

Britindranath Ray of Calcutta, a detenu here, has been sentenced by the Sub-Divisionall Officer, under section 6 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, to one year's rigorous imprisonment. —A.P.

FAST & PRAY ON MONDAY FOR GANDHIJI'S LIFE

Servants Of Untouchables Society And Gandhi Seva Sen Co-operate In Systematic Campaign Against Untouchability

The all India "Servants of Untouchables" Society have approved of the proposal of the Bombay Provincial Board to observe Monday the 8th May all over India as a day of fasting, and prayers for Mahatma Gandhiji's life.

The Bombay Board also propose to inaugurate on the 8th a vigorous programme for the removal of untouchability accompanied by service in the cause of Harijans.

A programme of work is being drawn up which will be placed before the public shortly and a systematic campaign of work has been planned to cover the whole period of the fast. An attempt will be made to cover all the parts of the city and all sections of its population by turns.

WOMEN'S PROGRAMME.

The Gandhi Seva Sena have decided to holdl a meeting of the women of Bombay on Monday afternoon and from Tuesday onwards for the remaining days of the fast they have arranged for batches of 20 workers to move about in various localities carrying posters inscribed with appropriate slogans. They will also visit Harijan localities daily, holding prayers and rendering such social service as is required.

WOMEN PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE ?

Protest Against Jail Treatment

CALCUTTA, May 4.

An unconfirmed report from Midnapore states that Bina Das, the assailant of Sir Stanley Jackson, ex-Governor of Bengal and two other women prisoners, one of whom, it is reported is the murderer of Mr. Stevens, former Collector of Comilla, have gone on hungerstrike as a protest against the jail treatment.—A.P.

INJURED MAGISTRATE SUCCUMBS

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Mr. Kamruddin Mohamed, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, who was run over by a car on Tuesday succumbed to his injuries yesterday.

The owner of the car has been released on a bail of one thousand rupees.

The driver of the car has not yet been arrested.—A.P.

RS. 15 CRORES WORTH BONDS CONVERTED

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The Controller of Currency in a communique notifies that the nominal value of four and a half per cent. bonds 1934, the five per cent. bonds 1935 and the six and a half per cent. treasury bonds 1935 concerted into 3-1/2 per cent. loan 1947-50 amounts approximately to 15 crores 19 lakhs and has been distributed as follows:—

Four and a half per cent bonds 1934	1294 lakhs.
Five per cent. bonds 1935	139 lakhs.
Six and a half per cent Treasury bonds 1935.....	82 lakhs.
Total.....	1519 lakhs.

All applications to the conversion section of the loan have been accepted in full.—A.P.

LAST NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE!

Those Furiously Funny Females in M-G-M's

PROSPERITY with MARIE DRESSLER & POLLY MORAN

Extra! ALL-COLOUR REVUE | TO-MORROW | Extra! 1933 BOAT RACE

CLARK GABLE JEAN HARLOW in the lovers incomparable RED DUST

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Booking is now open at the Theatre. Reserve now!

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY: at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE BIG BROADCAST

WITH

THE BIGGEST LINE-UP OF RADIO STARS EVER ASSEMBLED

And

STUART ERWIN—LEILA HYAMS.

HEAR THESE SONGS!

'Please,' 'Trees', 'Where the Blue of the Night', 'Minnie the Moocher', 'Here Lies Love', 'Marta'.

SATURDAY NEXT

TROUBLE IN PARADISE

WITH

HERBERT MARSHALL, KAY FRANCIS, MIRIAM HOPKINS, CHARLIE RUGGLES

A PARAMOUNT SUPER

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THEATRE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1933

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

A new capitalist organisation has been formed in India a few days ago under the name of the Employers' Federation of India. The public have not yet been taken into confidence with regard to the objects of this association, but the local Anglo-Indian paper, gives us an inkling. It is curious that there should be an alliance between Indian and British employers in this country for a common purpose and we may as well be frank about it. Sir Edward Benthall is no friend of India and he has made no secret of his attitude. In one of his public utterances immediately after the Second Round Table Conference he said: "We had made up our minds that a fight with the Congress was inevitable; we felt and said that the sooner it came the better, but we made up our minds that for a crushing success we should have all possible friends on our side." Is it as a result of this that Mr. H. P. Mody of the Millowners' Association and Mr. A. R. Dalal of Tata Iron and Steel Company, have been invited to further the object of Sir Edward Benthall.

FIGHTING INDIA!

That is not all. Another object of the new organisation is to fight the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, which is considered by it to be too pro-Indian for its purpose. The "Times of India" tells us that the Employers' Federation of India, which is composed of the representatives of European Chambers of Commerce and the European Association on the one side, and the Bombay Millowners' Association and Tatas on the other, has a definite programme of work before it. We are told that it will not only guard the interests of employers but safeguard their privileges for all time. In practice it means that Indians are joining hands with Europeans in fighting for those 'safeguards' in India, which negative all Indian efforts for gaining constitutional liberty. Or rather, India will be held in pawn for those "safeguards", on which the Tory party is insisting. To put it plainly, we are obliged to infer that Messrs. H. P. Mody and A. R. Dalal are fighting against Indian freedom, by making common cause with Sir Edward Benthall of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the European Association. If we are wrong in our inference, and we sincerely hope we are, we should like to be corrected. But we must be satisfied with convincing evidence.

AGAINST WORKERS.

What is more the "Times of India" tells us that the new Employers' Federation will fight any demand for reduction of working hours in India, which is already insisted on by Indian Labour leaders, as well as the International Labour Organisation. "There is a danger that in the near future too great a zeal will be shown by social reformers," says the paper, "in trying to foist upon India a mass of social legislation copied from the West which does not take sufficient account of special conditions here". Therefore, all such efforts have to be considered from the "strictly economic and realistic aspect". In short all this spacious claptrap means that they want to grind down the workers in India, whose wages are already low enough and whose working conditions are bad enough in all conscience. The coal and jute workers of Bengal, are working under a heavy handicap, and any attempt to improve their condition is to be resisted by European capitalists in India, with the help of the Bombay Millowners, who are never tired of proclaiming from the housetops that theirs is a national industry and requires special sacrifices on the part of Indians—apparently to enable the owners to pocket sufficiently high and attractive dividends! It is rather curious that in the last Assembly Session the European group whole-heartedly supported the Anti-Dumping Bill, perhaps expecting similar help in the future from the supporters of the Indian mill industry.

A WARNING.

We must warn those Indians who have joined forces with the European Chambers of Commerce and the European Association for exploiting the Indian worker and fighting for those "safeguards" which are unacceptable to the whole country, that their action will be resented by the public and the repurcussions of this resentment must be serious. The two Indian representatives who have joined the Federation are receiving huge subventions for their special interests from the country, by way of protection and other measures, and the public have a right to resent and resist their alliance with foreign capitalists in attempts to withhold from India those rights for which she has been fighting, and are legitimately hers, and to stem the progress of the workers to the better conditions which are long overdue.

Retrenchment On Railways.

Appeals to the Railway Board to retrench and economise have often met with the reply that already there has been so much retrenchment that to carry it further would seriously affect efficiency. But the Board cannot dismiss quite so lightly the recommendations of the Pope Committee, appointed by Government themselves to suggest methods of effecting economies and improving efficiency on Railways. The Committee was presided over by Mr. F.A. Pope, an expert imported for the purpose from England, and included representatives of leading Indian Railways. The Committee suggests various ways of effecting economies, and lest the Railway Board should neglect small economies, it expressly emphasises the value of "the aggregation of numbers of small sayings," remarking that "no saving is too small to be ignored." That is a reminder which most Government Departments need.

Among the most important of the large scale economies recommended by the Committee are those effected through the amalgamation of railways and staff retrenchment. The Committee regards the advantages of amalgamation as quite obvious and recommends as examples the amalgamations of workshop resources, accounting staffs, etc., between the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways and similar measures with respect to the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways. Great Britain and Germany, the Committee points out, have benefited considerably by amalgamating their railways from a number of different undertakings into four and one respectively, and their example may well be followed in this country.

As regards retrenchment, the Committee is emphatically of the opinion that "one of the main avenues of economy is reduction in personnel" and that most of the schemes for improved efficiency recommended in the report will have the effect of increasing the numbers of surplus staff. It is unfortunate, however, that the Committee does not explore the subject fully enough and makes no specific proposals on staff economy. And perhaps, its terms of reference did not permit any discussion on the economy of Indianisation. However, no expert committee is needed to show the possibilities of economy through staff retrenchment and Indianisation. It is notorious that every Railway possesses a number of superfluous non-Indian officers, who can be easily replaced by fewer Indian officers without any loss of efficiency. But the change is not likely to be made unless the Railway Board itself is wholly or predominantly Indianised and is made fully responsible to the legislature. It is to prevent such a change that the non-Indian vested interests in the Railways are clamouring for a Statutory Railway Board uncontrolled by the legislature. Fearing that pressure of competition with motor traffic might necessitate drastic economy on the Railways, these interests also clamour for heavy restrictions on that traffic. The very fact that, with all the monopolist advantages that they enjoy the Railways find themselves beaten in several respects by the motor services is a vote of censure on their thriftless and inefficient administration. It remains to be seen how long they will be in giving effect to the modest recommendations of the Pope Committee.

Press Views

Fulfil His Mission

The spirit can really and truly conquer the flesh. If, therefore, his countrymen sustain him during the ordeal by pure and selfless devotion to the cause which he loves, they can strengthen his spirit and enable him to survive the fast successfully. In spite of the suspense and anxiety which the fast is bound to plunge us in, we should try to follow Mahatmaji's injunctions and fulfil the object of his mission. It is in this way that we can purify and reform ourselves and the movement and at the same time help and cheer Mahatmaji during the period of his fast. May God give us the strength.—"Swarajya".

Three Cardinal Tenets

Mahatmaji is so utterly flawless in the arguments with which he justifies his decision, that it would be foolish for anybody to suggest that he was acting without justification or reasoning be it intuitional or inspirational. What we can do is to point out that whenever Mahatmaji has decided on a fast, the country has responded and risen to the occasion, and will do so, if necessary, once again. We have no doubt about that. But Gandhiji, between now and May 8, must tell us more clearly what he expects us to do by way of faithful response. He says that there should be "greater purity, greater application, greater dedication" in Harijan work. No one, therefore, realising the true import of his appeal, should wait for a single day to imbibe and inculcate in others those three cardinal tenets.—"Hindustan Times."

Leaves One Cold

Mr. Balwin's "warm" defence of the British Government's Indian policy will, we fear, leave our people wholly cold. The one thing, more than any other, that will strike the public going through his speech at the Unionist Association, Worcester, is the divergence between his theory and pratice. While declaring that by going forward "boldly" with India they might keep her within the Empire, his idea of a "bold" policy for India seems to be confined to a support of the proposals of the White Paper which have been almost universally condemned by articulate public opinion in India, including even Liberal opinion.—"Advance."

Wrong Conclusion

If ever there was a wrong conclusion from a right premise it was found in the speech of Mr. Stanley Baldwin which he delivered the other day to the annual meeting of the Conservative Association in Worcestershire. Mr. Baldwin is one of the few stalwarts in British politics to-day who has a right to be recognised as a real statesman. Although a Conservative, he has already shown a degree of liberality of outlook, breadth of views and political wisdom which have been rare, if existing at all, among his colleagues in the present British Cabinet. But unfortunately for Great Britain and unfortunately for those who believe in the necessity for a lasting "rapprochement" between her and India, even such a man has been unable to rise completely above his surroundings and fully realise the implications of his own proposition.—"A. B. Patrika."

Greatest Enemy

The feeling is universal in this country that Indian interests have been subordinated to those of England. Unless this feeling disappears, and this country is free to pursue methods calculated to promote the maximum welfare of the masses without any dictation from outside, the new Telephone Service will only be able to send us quicker messages of Lancashire protests and carry back with greater speed the condemnation by Indian merchants of the commercial and currency policies of the Government of India.

The great enemy of the British Empire is, therefore, Imperialism with all the doctrines of race superiority and commercial exploitation which it involves. It is only when it disappears and in the place of enforced subordination, free and voluntary partnership is established, that the British Commonwealth of Nations will be an object of pride to the vast majority of the people living under it.—"Indian Express."

SILENT DYNAMO BEHIND BARS

Great Fast Will Provide Index Of Country's Sincerity

(BY E. S. I. A.)

Not even the worst enemies of Mahatma Gandhi would doubt his sincerity in his decision to fast for 21 days for self-purification. The Mahatma says that he spent three sleepless nights before coming to the decision. He has also stated that the irregularities of some of the workers in the cause of the removal of Untouchability played a great part in his coming to this decision. The Mahatma refuses to reveal to the public, the nature of the irregularities nor is he ready to mention the names of those who have been responsible for such irregularities.

But at least those, who have been responsible for such acts, which have gone against the cause must be knowing it and it is up to them, at a time like this, to make a clean breast of their faults. It will certainly not be news to the public that there are usually many in any popular movement, who join it with ideas more of self-interest than of sacrifice. There also have been scandals, whether real or unreal, about some of the workers of the Congress. Possibly all these things are necessary evils, which have to be treated in a spirit of resignation.

OTHER EFFECTS.

The impending fast will surely hasten the work of Harijan uplift, but it will have also other results. However much it might be contended that the fast has nothing to do with politics or will not affect politics, those who know what the Mahatma's fasts have done previously, know that it will without doubt focus the attention of all the foremost leaders, both in India and outside on Yeravda.

There is another section of the public, who are also anxious for the removal of Untouchability but who contend, that the Mahatma's activities for the past few months from inside the jail for the Harijan uplift, have been a cause of side-tracking the whole issue, for which the Indian National Congress launched the Civil Disobedience nearly a year and half ago.

This brings us to the question as to why the Mahatma, although behind the prison bars, suddenly side-tracked and re-directed the attention of most of the workers, who were working for the Congress programme. Nobody will doubt the contention held out by a considerable number of Congressmen, who have recently returned from jails, that the Mahatma's Fast last year and the "vigorous" propaganda carried out all over the country, involving veteran Congress leaders who approached the members of the Central Legislature for support, contributed to a very large extent to act as a set-back, to an already dwindling movement.

LET THEM CONFESS.

Let alone the main question of attainment of independence, even questions like Hindu-Muslim Unity, a fundamental one, were all shelved by the foremost leaders of the country for working for

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

A WARNING TO ALL.

With the passing of the Oath Bill by the Dail by a majority of 20 votes, to which the consent of the Governor-General has now been secured, Mr. De Valera has taken one step more in the direction of his ambition to see a republic established in Ireland.

Mr. De Valera is still hopeful of it, though the North is reluctant and as conservative in its political opinion. If the North had bade common cause with the South, Mr. De Valera might not have gone the length he has done now.

Had it not been for the die-hard attitude of Mr. J. H. Thomas, it might still have been possible for the two countries to remain together.

If Mr. Redmond's appeal for Home Rule had been listened to by Great Britain, there would have been no republican tendency in Ireland to-day. But the reactionaries willed otherwise.

It should be a warning to all those who want to turn a deaf ear to th ecall of reason and refuse to give others their liberty.

LEAGUE'S TIMID MEASURES.

Rather unwillingly, and at long last, the League of Nations has decided to take action against Japan by boycotting Manchukuo. If the League had had the will it could have done this months ago.

The measures now suggested are exceedingly mild and Japan can still snap her fingers at the League for its pusillanimity. The non-recognition of Manchukuo passports is not a very great calamity to Japan at the present time.

Even the non-admission of Manchukuo into the International Postal Union is not likely to wreck the new state which has been created by Japan out of Manchuria. In all this the League shows its usual timidity in dealing with powerful nations.

If the League were in earnest, it ought to have told Japan that it would not tolerate such a gross infraction of its decision.

We see no particular use in taking this mild action at this late hour when Japan has almost finished her campaign against China and is now more than ever firmly established in Manchuria and Jehol.

COERCION FUTILE.

Are British politicians beginning to realise after all the futility of foisting a constitution on India against her will?

"If the better mind of India," says Lord Meston, about the White Paper, "will accept such a constitution and will consent to our cooperation in working it, its difficulties and rigidity will vanish in time." That is obvious, but it is a very big "if" indeed.

Lord Meston, who cannot be altogether unaware of the Indian feeling, proceeds to say:

"If on the contrary, mistrust and obstruction prevail, no ingenuity in drafting, no safeguards or reservations will protect the world from having a second China on its hands."

Obstruction there will be if there should be occasion for it, but in any case Indians will prefer to maintain peace in their country with their own efforts.

MAGISTERIAL ECCENTRICITY.

Fantastic use of Section 144 Cr. Pr. Code has been common enough in India for some years past in preventing things which Magistrates do not like.

But the Magistrate of Jamalpore in the Mymensing District in Bengal seems to have broken all records by extending the section to the sphere of matrimony.

He is reported to have issued an order prohibiting a Hindu marriage for two months. And to bring the case somehow under the Section, he issued the order on the plea of apprehension of a breach of the peace.

If the marriage were a breach of the Sarda Act it should have been dealt with under that Act. The use of Section 144 to restrain marriages is a monstrous interference with men's private rights and might lead to a worse breach of the peace than the one the Magistrate attempted to prevent.

Any way the order is an atrocity, and the Magistrate a freak.

WHIPPING IN THE U. P.

There is a tendency in the U. P. to give whipping as a punishment for the slightest offence. In the year 1931-32 as many as 799 such punishments were awarded, as against 913 in the year previous.

Magistrates believe that whipping will cure the criminals of all their ills if it is administered severely enough, but that is a mistaken idea.

The other day Lord Faversham, speaking before the Western Branch of the National Association of Probation Officers, condemned the suggestion that whipping should be given to bandits. He said it was tried 70 years ago, but had been abandoned as it had failed.

We do not know the special reason for the popularity of this barbarous punishment among the U. P. magistrates. It is time for the High Court to interfere in this matter and curb this general license.

Whipping is the best method of making a hardened criminal out of a casual offender, and it should be abandoned for better and more effective methods of dealing with such persons.

Readers'

CURED BY A LOOK !

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be thankful to you if you will kindly publish this in your esteemed paper. I am afraid, the correspondence which appeared on the 1st May under the heading "Miracle Healer in Girgaum" is too sweeping and rather misleading.

The writer does not seem to have investigated the reasons why hundreds of people both rich and poor, educated and ignorant, men and women of different communities go to a place near Girgaum where one Divekar Maharaj has been staying.

I was also attracted to that place and saw a young man with a cheerful smile and saintly appearance healing the patients by a mere look. I was wondering all the while what this science could be and when I saw persons leaving the room bereft of all ailment as if a new life had been given to them I was simply overtaken by surprise.

I continued paying my visits and saw each day several people greatly relived of their pains and troubles. Emboldened with [illegible] sight I once requested the Maharaj to cure me of rheumatism. After three treatments I found to my joy that I was absolutely free from even a touch of rheumatism. I can give instances of this nature to my learned friend by scores if he cares to have them.

It appears to me that your correspondent belongs to the 19th Century when materialism was rampant. If he has an open mind and has a desire to seek TRUTH, I shall be very happy to see and satisfy him.

For your knowledge, dear Mr. Editor, I enclose my card herein.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.
May 4.

DUTY OF PATRIOTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Who will not be surprized and shocked to learn the sudden decision of Mahatmaji to undertake a fast of 21 days and that too unconditional and irrevocable?

Those who know Gandhiji intimately should be the first to measure the strength of will behind these two words—unconditional and irrevocable. Nothing will turn him from his iron determination. To him—the living model of Christ—it may be a heart prayer for the purification of the self and his associates for greater vigilance and watchfulness, but the nation cannot afford, at this most critical juncture to allow her saviour to endanger his life.

Mr. Horniman wisely points out that only those who give freedom can expect to achieve it. It is quite true that if millions of Harijans remain in bondage, India herself will never be free.

Under these circumstances it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to work to the best of his or her ability for the due and complete fulfilment of the pledge given to the Harijans in the name of caste Hindus.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. S.

(Continued From Col. 7)

stand next year for the toll auctions if you break the present contractors. Suggestions have even been made that instead of the tolls Government could have enhanced the existing tax on petrol. Why? Because Bombay has only two roads of the most primitive kind for its 30,000 motorists to enjoy an outing of a 100 miles? Because Delhi, Lucknow and Cawnpore Citizens can motor up to Mussorie, Simla or Nainital on tar-mac roads with a surface better than our Queen's road the pride of Bombay. Because Madras and Calcutta can boast the same about Ootacamund and Darjeeling and even Colombo can for Neuralia, whilst we have the wretched roads to Poona, Deolali and Mahableshwar to avoid the intense heat of the plains and with no road but a rumour of a train to Matheran. No.—I say emphatically No.

The time has come to rise in a body—not merely to protest but to drive our points home at any cost. How long are we all going to sit tight and suffer in silence? Unless of course you are content to be called the citizens of Bombay—the first city in India and the second in the Empire!!!—Yours, etc.,

RUSSA H. MEHTA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

A. P. Pillay, "Pro Bono Junagad Pulblico", "An Artist", "P. D. B." "A. B. C.", Paul Pereira, G. N. Kashimiri, B. F. Bharucha. Your communications are unavoidably held over. They will appear as space permits.

LON[illegible]

To Th[illegible]
Sir,—
World[illegible]
ple so[illegible]
sacrifi[illegible]
and c[illegible]
Bomb[illegible]
Bomb[illegible]
and the s[illegible]
Empire, yet perhaps [illegible] sub[illegible] to such appalling inconveniences as the Bombayites.

For years together we have borne with patience the everyday discomforts of life without any reason whatsoever. The time has now come to speak out boldly and I sincerely trust that in this open protest I shall be joined not by a few hundreds, but thousands of my fellow citizens who have Bombay's interest at their hearts.

EXAMPLE IN HOTEL LIFE

Take for instance the hotel and restaurant life of Bombay. Although one of the leading hotels in Bombay is the outcome of a dispute years ago, as the management of the then Great Western Hotel refused to serve one of the members of the house of Tatas with a meal in its general dining room, it was not very long before this very hotel itself suffered from a sense of monopoly and in more ways than one dictated its policy to the people of Bombay, who were unfortunate in not having a choice to make.

For years this went on with people suffering in silence with no other better place to go to, until recently a long felt want was filled by an enterprising cafeteria with popular prices equipped on the most modern lines and supplying music and entertainment without being called upon to pay for it, as if one was in a theatre.

AND IN SHIPS.

Then again we had our English mails carried under a contract by a shipping company which also enjoyed for years together indisputable rights in this trade, turning a deaf ear to all our reasonable complaints. For a long period it plied ships between Bombay and London that were under 10,000 tons, poorly equipped and totally out of date from the point of view of the passengers' convenience. Proportionately higher fares per mileage were levied from us as compared to the Australians, who also had the use of the best boats in their fleet.

Newspapers and the people protested year after year to speed up the journey, but to no avail—until at last thanks to the Italian Government and Italian shippers, who only recently entered the field with but two modern ships, it has been made possible to travel to Europe in comfort, speed and at popular prices. This rival company has not only opened the eyes of the Mail contractors, but I am pleased to say, has completely changed their policy, more care and thought being devoted now to the comforts of the passengers than merely piling fat dividends for their shareholders!

It was interesting to read in your esteemed paper the speech delivered by their Chairman during his last visit to India when he regretted much to note that even Government officials and Military officers were travelling to Europe by foreign lines which should be stopped by legislation! This is refereshing alongside with the news you recently gave us of the new Cine-talkie plant introduced on the "Viceroy of India" a few days back—which the Italian boats have carried for over two years! Progress not legislation should be the watchword of a Company if it wishes to be popular.

QUESTION OF THE DAY

And now we come to the burning question of the day—the poor harassed "Bombay Motorwalla". Not being content with giving him roads determined to ruin the life of the strongest made car, levying import duties of a kind that would make one believe even today that the motor car is not a necessity but a luxury—taking from him on every gallon of petrol (the product of his own country) a tax equal to the value of one gallon of petrol.—the Government has now thought fit to drive the last nail in the coffin of automobile development by imposing tolls all over the country roads. Already the protest has been vehement from individuals and institutions, but I suggest that the W I A A convene a general meeting not only of its members but all motorists of Bombay who wish to attend and pass a firm resolution restricting every one from indulging in joy-rides over these roads.

I know the Government won't be affected by it this year as they are already secured, but who will

(Continued in Col. 6)

TOPICS ON THE "TAPIS"

Poisoning The Public For Profit

By B. G. HORNIMAN

(From Our Evening Edition.)

POISONED FOOD.

The interview with Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Bombay's Executive Health Officer, which appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" a few days ago, on the subject of food adulteration, should give people, who are in the habit of taking meals in public restaurants furiously to think.

The matter was brought prominently to the notice of the public by the articles which had previously appeared in the "Chronicle" exposing for the first time the extent to which butter substitutes are being handed out to the public in the guise of the genuine article.

This in itself constitutes a serious danger to the health of the City. It must have come as a shock to people who confidingly accept plates of bread and butter and cakes supposed to be made with butter, that they are often being fobbed off with a spurious substitute, the chief constituent of which is fish oil.

DISGRACEFUL FRAUD.

Fish oil may be, of course, in itself an article of comparative purity and to people who eat fish there may be nothing offensive in the idea of consuming it, when they know what they are being given.

But to vegetarians the mere suggestion of any animal substance in their food is nauseous and disgusting and traders who deceive them into eating it are guilty of a disgraceful fraud.

But whether the fish oil that is used in making these butter substitutes is a comparatively harmless thing or not—and I have my doubts, for the wholesale trade in it appears to be under no supervision—it is quite clear that as a substitute for cream in butter it is fraudulent.

FOOD VALUES.

Butter, as everyone knows, possesses a definite and very high food value. That food value is largely derived from the cream which is its most important constituent.

There is no evidence that the fish oil, which is being so largely used in Bombay as an adulterant, has any particular food value but it certainly cannot replace the value in this respect of genuine butter which possesses nutritive qualities, for which no chemical artifice has yet succeeded in finding an efficient substitute, and never will.

For with all the knowledge that modern science has acquired regarding the chemical composition of natural foods there remains something in their make-up of which Nature alone holds the secret and that something—modern food experts call it vitamins but their knowledge of what actually makes the vitamin is still vague—is really the essential element which gives a vegetable product like a tomato or an orange, or an animal product, such as butter, its value as sustenance for the human body.

CHEATING THE PUBLIC.

When a thing like fish oil, therefore, is substituted for the natural constituent in a natural food product like butter the people to whom it is sold are being cheated and what they eat is definitely without value as a nutritious substance and very likely definitely poisonous.

It appears that this dirty substitute for butter is being widely sold all over Bombay, and, on account of its cheapness the unscrupulous traders who foist it on the public get wide patronage.

My own enquiries show that this fraudulent commodity is sold in restaurants and tea-shops which are largely patronised by middle-class people who would, mostly, be horrified if they knew what they were eating, especially as part of the composition of cakes, which are sold at a surprisingly cheap rate.

ADVICE TO CONSUMERS.

So far as I have been able to discover the exposure of the scandal in the press has not been effective and stronger means than those hitherto employed, will have to be used to put an end to it.

I would advise all those who may read these lines, when they buy butter or take it with a meal in a restaurant, to insist on being supplied with the genuine article and to report to the Municipal Health Department any instance in which adulterated stuff is attempted to be forced on them.

The wise course, too, would be not to patronise establishments where this adulterated butter is known to be used.

It is quite certain that restaurant proprietors who are unscrupulous enough to sell coagulated fish oil as butter, would not be over-particular about the purity of the food they sell, at any time that they find it profitable to use adulterants or think that they can safely use up stale and impure food-stuffs that ought to be thrown on the dust-heap.

INADEQUATE LAWS.

In most civilised countries in these days the public are protected from food adulteration by strict Health laws.

India, as in most things, is sadly behind the times. We are "efficiently" governed, which is a different thing from being sufficiently governed.

There is a Food Adulteration Act in Bombay but it is inadequate to deal with the fraudulent practices in wide daily use all over the City and, I suppose the whole Presidency.

Dr. Nerurkar complains, and the complaint is justified, of the apathy of the Magistrates. But I suppose the Magistrates would complain of the inadequacy of the law and the difficulty of giving adequate attention to municipal prosecutions when their files are overloaded with other cases, which are considered rightly or wrongly—wrongly I should say—to be of greater importance and urgency.

TWO THINGS NECESSARY.

Two things are necessary if the scandal and danger to the public is to be adequately dealt with.

One is the appointment of a municipal magistrate to deal specially with municipal prosecutions. Until this is done these cases will continue to be neglected to the detriment of the public welfare.

The reason why we have not got a municipal magistrate in Bombay, as in Calcutta, is, I believe, due to the inability of the Government and the Corporation, whenever the matter has been raised, to agree as to who should pay the cost.

As in so many other instances, the public interest has to suffer because these two guardians of it, must higgle, without result, over a question of trifling expenditure.

A NEW ACT AND ENQUIRY.

The second thing required, of course, is a thorough overhauling of the law and the drafting of a comprehensive measure, based on the English Food and Drugs Act with such extensions or modifications as are necessary to meet local conditions

But before this is done, in order to ensure that a new Act will settle the difficulty for a long time to come, it is advisable, indeed essential that Government should appoint a committee of Enquiry with power to conduct a thorough investigation into the whole question of food aduiteration and make recommendations.

The appointment of such a committee is of the first importance and I hope the Government will lose no time about it.

MORE ACTIVITY NEEDED.

In the meanwhile, Dr. Nerurkar, who seems to be in earnest about the matter and says he is ready for a campaign against adulteration, would do well to stir up his staff to greater activity.

The Health Department has considerable powers, but I am not sure that, for one reason or another—and I won't mention the other—they are adequately employed.

There is a great deal that might be done, under the present laws, in the way of more strict supervision of dirty hotels and restaurants, licenced by the Corporation, and the sale of adulterated foods.

And our City Fathers might bestir themselves in the matter and give the Health Officer a strong backing in this campaign, which I can assure him will have the fullest support in the Press.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

A MEAL IN A MOMENT

When you are in a hurry and do not know what to have, dissolve a Wincarnis Beef Cube in hot water or milk and you have a cup of delicious nourishing Beef Tea, with all the revitalising power of beef extract.

It is easy to digest, appetizing and an amazing tonic—what more could you want. Invalids can digest it, and even the children will love it in this new and pleasant form.

Order a tin of Wincarnis Beef Cubes to-day, they are the only beef cubes with the real Beef Tea flavour, and contain Vitamin 'A', the essential body-building vitamin without which you can never hope to be in good health.

Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co., 23, Medows Street, Bombay, have a limited supply of samples. Apply early for these.

GIVE US OUR DAILY BREAD

City Fathers Turn Deaf Ear To Cry Of Unemployed For Doles

The apathy of the City Fathers to the crying need of the unemployed in Bombay is evident from the following official report of the Law, Revenue and General Pusposes Committee, held on 18th April last.

The Committee considered a letter forwarded to the Mayor (in Urdu) dated 13th March 1933), by Hamid Husain and others stating that they have been without work for a long time; that they are wandering about in quest of work but to no purpose; that things have now come to such a pass that they have to starve from day to day; that they could not find any means whereby they could get even the crust of bread; that as the Municipal Corporation is a public body, they consider it a privilege to place their grievances before that body; that they cannot bear the pangs of hunger any longer; that they are of opinion that it is the duty of the Corporation to take interest in the unemployed of the City so that they may get a square meal during their unemployment and suggesting that unemployment doles may be fixed, otherwise the labourers who are without any employment shall die of starvation.

It was proposed by Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram—

That it be recommended to the Corporation that the letter be recorded.

The proposal was not seconded.

It was then proposed by Mr. S. K. Nabiullah and seconded by Mr. Syed Munawar, That a copy of the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

The proposition on being put to the vote, was lost, there being 3 votes for it and 4 votes against it.

AMERICAN LADY ENTERS ASHRAM

Makes Clean Breast Of Her Past To Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

With her hair closely cropped, and clad in spotlessly white Khaddar garments, Nila Nagini Devi, an American Lady who has become a disciple of Gandhiji, has arrived at the Gandhi Ashram to stay there. She said that she had seen Mahatma Gandhi, and had made a clean confession to her past with the object of leading a new one in accordance with Gandhiji's behests.—A. P.

FIVE INJURED IN LORRY CRASH

QUETTA, May 4.
(By Mail.)

A lorry carrying a picnic party mostly of ladies and children is reported to have crashed against a tree and then to have fallen on its side last evening in Quetta cantonment while the party was returning home.

Five of them including a 12-year old girl sustained rather severe injuries and are still lying in civil hospital while others escaped with minor injuries and lessness.—A. P.

"CALCUTTA CONGRESS" DAY AT MANGALORE

(From Our Correspondent).

MANGALORE, May 4.

The "Calcutta Congress Day" was observed here and a Prabhat Pheri was taken out, after which a flag-salutation was held in the Maidan.

Three volunteers including the "Congress Dictator" were arrested.

In the afternoon three batches of volunteers picketed Messrs. Vithalji Madhavji's foreign cloth shop opposite the Wenlock Hospital, and got themselves arrested. All these volunteers along with those arrested in the morning were released in the evening.

Picketing was resumed and three batches of two-two volunteers each, including the local "Congress Dictator" picketed Messrs. Vithalji Madhavji's foreign cloth shop, opposite the Wenlock Hospital. All the volunteers that were arrested in the morning were released in the evening.

SILENT DYNAMO BEHIND BARS

(Continued from page 6.)

the uplift of the Harijans. Nobody is ready to say, that untouchability should not be removed, but if we side-track from the main road, it will be for the advantage, not of the country but of the Government, which is affording every facility to the Mahatma and others to do their work for Harijans.

The country, which has followed the Mahatma through "ordeals of fire" and is still ready to do it for the sake of the salvation of the country is not ready to lose the dynamic personality of Mahatma Gandhi. Although, Gandhiji says it is a fast of self-purification, still there are those who are working for the Harijan uplift, outside in the country, who have been solely responsible for this sacrifice. They are also responsible for this international anxiety. It is up to them to come forward and confess their mistakes to the public.

The Mahatma does not want it. It is for their own good and for relief of the public in general that they ought to do it. A few, who have been in the know of the workings of the so-called workers for the cause, know where the mistake lies.

As for the impending fast, the Mahatma's decision cannot be changed "unless God or the Devil, who ever possesses me comes to the rescue and says 'No, you should not fast" or unless someone of a clearer vision than myself, convinces me that I possibly could not have been possessed by God but that clearly is a suggestion of the Devil, there is no possibility of my changing the decision to fast."

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The Great Fast affords a very good opportunity to the well-wishers of the country and the different communities to organise themselves. The Servants of the Untouchables Society of India with the Capitalist Ganashyamdas Birla at its head, can think of a more vigorous programme for the uplift of Harijans, and the Society can put forth all its energies and do more real work instead of merely issuing appeals. More can be done by the workers getting into the villages and doing work than lecturing about the removal of untouchability in a city like Bombay. The spiritually trained masses of India are more impressed by a fast like the Mahatma's than thousands of workers lecturing for the cause.

This Great Fast must provide the necessary impetus for the Society with a lot of capital and sympathisers behind it to do its best to wipe out the curse.

WORK FOR UNITY.

Pandit Malaviya is meeting Maulana Shaukat Ali within two or three days to recommence their efforts for the attainment of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Both the great leaders, should spare no pains for the attainment of unity between the two important communities of India. The work which began at Allahabad should be completed and the impending fast affords the leaders of both the communities to get together and achieve the much longed for unity. Even the news that efforts are being made for the early attainment of that Unity, for which the Mahatma spent several sleepless nights and fasted for 21 days a few years ago, will encourage the Mahatma, who will be able successfully to carry through the 21 days without any trouble to his system.

The Great Fast should be an eye-opener in many a way and an excellent index of what the country has or has not not done towards an honest reciprocation to the energies generated by that silent dynamo behind the prison bars.

BURMA'S WELCOME TO MR. G. P. SINGH

President-Elect Of Kshatriya Sangh

RANGOON, April 29.
(By Mail.)

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M. L. A., President-Elect of the Burma Provincial Kashtriya Sangh arrived here yesterday mroning by S. S. "Egra" and was accorded a rousing welcome by the members fo the Reception Committee and other leading citizens. He was profusely gralanded and taken in a procession to his place of temporary residence.

Mr. Singh watched the proceedings of the Burma Council this morning.—A. P.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, May 4.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loan on Government Paper remains unchanged at three and a half per cent.—A. P.

CEYLON CONSTITUTION GLORIFIED

Cunliffe-Lister Says Govt. Expenditure Is Less Now

PREFERENCE QUESTION

Colonial Office Expects Preference In Return For Concessions

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 3.

A Series of questions with regard to Ceylon were put in the House of Commons. In reply Mr. Cunliffe-Lister stated that the Governor had vetoed none of the Bills passed by the State Council but one was reserved and His Majesty's assent was refused. He also stated that the total expenditure of the Ceylon Government was reduced since the operation of the new constitution from 7,522,000 sterling in 1930-31 to 7265 0000.

The only additional expenditure definitely attributable to the new constitution was 25,830 sterling by way of salaries and allowanees to Ministers and State councillors. He was asking the Governor of Ceylon for a number of retirements of British Civil Servants and employees from Ceylon Government and appointments in each of years from 1928 to 1932.

GIVE AND TAKE.

Regret that no further action had been taken by the Ceylon State Council with reference to the Imperial prefererfce was expressed by Cunliffe Lister replying to Mr. Peter Macdonald in the House of Commons. Mr. Lister added that the Colonial Office regarded it a perfectly reasonable proposition that the country receiving preference should give adequate preference in return.

He informed Mr. Alfred Knox that since the new constitution came into operation, the Governor certified two measures of paramount importance in public interest. The Governor had in addition taken action on six occasions to preserve rights or privileges of public officers. Mr. Lister declared it was absolutely essential for the Governor to exercise his rights on such matters without hesitation.

BLIND RELIEF IN KATHIAWAR

Students Exhibit Their Skill In Music

MAHUVA, May 4.
(By Mail.)

The students of the Krishna Kumar Sinhji school and Home for the Blind exhibited to-day in the presence of a large gathering at Rajula their skill in vocal and instrumental music.

Dr. Chattrapti's dotted system of the Gujarati alphabet resembles that of Braillie with variations on six dots in an oblong.

When the demonstration was over Mr. N. D. Natarwala, Superintendent of the Bhavnagar School for the blind gave a bird's eye view of the Blind Relief Movement in Kathiawar. Not congenital but absolute sightlessness with which over ten thousand persons were affected in Kathiawar was induced by purulent ophthalmia of infancy, scarlet fever, cataract, small pox, measles and amaurosis. Instances were not wanting in Kathiawar and elsewhere of the loss of vision caused by intermarriages of first cousins and other relatives.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavanagar had blessed the trial in respect of the organised blind relief in Kathiawar by providing since January 6, 1932 adequate facilities for the training of the blind in Indian music, finger reading, chair caning and the like. He was confident that his Kathiawar tour would result in enlisting the sympathy of the Ruling Chiefs and private philanthropists so that the resorces of the institution might be made commensurate with the neds of the blind, scattered all over Kathiawar in a state of parasitic helpbruises.—A. P.

HYDARI OPTIMISTIC

Federal Scheme Sure To Succeed

HYDERABAD (Deccan) May 4.

Sir Akbar Hydari left for Bombay by special train, this evening "en route" to England.

Interviewed prior to departure, he said he was optimistic about the success of the Federal Scheme despite misgivings of a section of Princes and was confident that some method would be found to allay these.—A. P.

PESHAWAR, May 4.

The North-West-Frontier Province Civil Secretariat closed in Peshawar to-day and will open in Nathiagali on the 9th of May. A. P

120 Injured In Berhampore Riots

Government Examine Report Of Commissioner And Find Force Used Was Not Excessive

CALCUTTA, May 4.

A Communique on the subject of disturbances in Berhampore Detention Camp on two days, namely April 1 and 2, resultiing in injuries to 120 persons, consisting of 60 detenus two of which were seriously injured, 33 convicts (one of whom was seriously injured) and 27 members of the police force including one Deputy Superintendent of Police, two sub-Inspectors and 24 head constables, states that the cases of severe injuries are progressing satisfactorily.

Government have received report from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division who was directed to make a full enquiry. The Commissioner, in the course of an exhaustive enquiry, examined 40 witnesses including 19 detus, and the following statement on facts based on his report has been recorded by him:—

ILL-FEELING THE CAUSE.

The Commissioner found that the two disturbances were the direct result of ill-feeling between the detenus and the convict servants. Such feelings, which had been existing for sometime, were due to overbearing behaviour of the detenus towards the convicts whom the former treated with the utmost contempt, and demanded of them unreasonable services.

He also found that the disturbances were aggravated by unruly behaviour of a large number of detenus who always seized opportunities to attack both the convicts and the police with the result that within recent months, besides unreported assaults and quarrels, ta least 24 cases of assault on the convicts by the detenus had been reported.

INCIDENT OF APRIL 1.

On April 1, the fight originated in an attack on a convict by some detenus. While police were quelling the trouble, the detenus attacked them with missiles. When police reinforcement arrived order was restored, but such measures were forcibly, resisted by the detenus, and both sides suffered considerable casualties.

On April 2, the detenus assaulted one of the convicts, who had already been attacked on the previous day. He was rendered practically unconscious and was taken to the hospital by a police officer who was also attacked by the detenus on the way.

FIGHT ON APRIL 2.

The convicts were infuriated, and there was another fight which was quelled by the police who confined the detenus to the barracks and the convicts to their quarters, respectively. Resistence was offered by the detenus, a melee ensued and another police officer was assaulted and felled by one of the detenus.

FORCE NOT EXCESSIVE.

Government having examined the report of the Commissioner agree with it, and are satisfied that force used to quell the disturbances were not excessive, being necessitated by the circumstances.—A.P.

VEDIC MANHA SASTRIS MEET

Ujjain Conference Plea For Adhering To Sanatan Dharma

UJJAIN, May 4.

The All-India Vedic Mantra Shastri Conference was held under the presidency of Sri 108 Paramhansa Parivrajakacharya of Mandaleshwar of Jayendra Punji on the 2nd May at Ujjain, under the auspices of the Vedic Mantra Shastri Maudal of Nasik.

The Conference passed nine resolutions which stated that there was a great need for performing the Sanskars according to the Vedic Mantras of the Santan Dharama Sanskrita.

The Conference was attended by about 2,000 people including a representative from the Gwalior Government and the Mela President, Captain Bapurao Sahib Pawar.—A. P

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

French "Bluebeard" Gets Life Sentence

Englishwomen Believed To Be Victims Of Murderer Who Cheated Justice For Ten Years

It is feared that a number of Englishwomen may have been among the victims of Henry Origene, the "Blue Beard of Lyons", who, after duping justice for ten years, has just been tried for murder and sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labour.

For ten years after the finding of the remains of a missing widow Origene, who was suspected, shammed insanity and so staved off trial. Then, in an unguarded moment, he made a slip.

How many women paid with their lives after succumbing to Origene's blandishments will never be known.

But when the remains of Madame Buy, proprietress of a booth at village fairs, with whose murder he was charged, were dug from a ditch behind his farmhouse, parts of many other human bodies were found, though these could not be identified.

And in Origene's possession were found a great number of letters from women seeking husbands through advertisements, agencies and correspondence clubs.

Among them were some from women in England with whom Origene had corresponded through a club in the West End of London; and and the authorities think it probable that some of these women may have come to Lyons—and vanished.

Just before his arrest, Origene had made a trip to England to meet a woman of means with whom he had been corresponding and letters in his possession showed that he had fallen in with her suggestion that, instead of her coming to Lyons, he should rejoin her in the South of England

POLICE FIND.

His arrest prevented this and probably saved the woman's life.

It was as the result of a complaint lodged by the twenty-years old son of Madame Buy, following her disappearance, that the police began their inquiries.

These led them to Origene's farm, and then followed the finding of the missing woman's remains.

Origene, who seemed to lose his reason, was locked up under close observation and for ten years he shammed insanity.

Recently however, he was told that his wife was to be arrested as an accomplice, and at once Origene cried out quite lucidly:—

"She had nothing to do with it"

Then he tried to relapse into his former state.

He had given himself away, however, and his trial followed swiftly.

Mr. Sahebzada Abdul Quyyam addressing the meeting of the Aharar Party on Wednesday evening, held under the presidency of Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha.

"INSULTING LETTER" ABOUT URDU SCHOOLS

Corporators Return E. R. Circle's Resolution Sent By Atiya Begum And Refuse Even To Record It

A large number of Councillors attended the Municipal Corporation meeting on Thursday to take part in the resolution of Mr. E.R. Hirji-Behdin, regarding Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the K.E.M. Hospital, recommending the Standing Committee to reconsider his application for extension of leave. Mr. Hirji-Behdin, however, did not come to the Corporation, as he was out of Bombay, but the disappointment caused by the absence of Mr. Hirji-Behdin, the sponsor of the resolution, which attracted an unusually large attendance, was made up by another resolution on quite a different topic, that generated considerable heat during discussion and enlivened the proceedings for a time.

The resolution was in regard to Mrs. Atiya Begum, who sent a resolution passed by the Educational Reform Circle, drawing attention to the neglected condition of the Municipal Urdu Schools. As Mrs. Atiya Begum's name is rather an anathema to some of the Councillors, the Corporation considered the resolution as her 'letter,' although it was passed by quite independent body, and Mrs. Atiya Begum only sent it. It was resolved not even to put it on record, but to return it to her.

Mr. J.B. Boman-Behram moved that the "letter" of Mrs. Atiya Begum be not recorded. The 'letter' accompanied a resolution for information and necessary action, a copy of the resolution passed on the 1st April 1933, by a meeting held under the auspices of the Educational Reform Circle. It ran as follows:—

"In view of the fact of the extremely neglected condition of the Urdu Schools and the careless attitude of the Schools Committee in not taking action on any report submitted to them, the Educational Reform Circle urges the City Corporation to 'overthrow' the present Schools Committee and appoint interested and capable Educationists to control the most important stage of education —the Foundation Education."

"OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE."

Mr. Boman-Behram said, Mrs. Atiya Begum was an intelligent and cultured lady, and it was a matter of regret, that she sent letters couched in offensive and insulting language. The Municipal Corporation received such letters in the past, and they were returned to her and not even put on record. This time too they should do the same thing, until she wrote letters in a more decorous language.

Mr. Soonderdas Mcrarji seconded the resolution.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee appealed to the sense of gallantry of Mr. Boman-Behram for which, he said, Mr. Boman-Behram was well-known, to be more courteous to a lady of the position of Mrs. Atiya Begum. It was not dignified also for the Corporation to treat her letters with such scanty respect. Mrs. Atiya Begum had written in strong language because she felt strongly on the subject of education. In a cooler moment, perhaps she would feel that she should not have written in strong language, but that did not justify the Corporation not even to record her letter.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai agreed with Mr. Tairsee, and said, it was not fair for a body like the Corporation not even to record her letter.

SCANDALOUS CONDITION.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, giving his personal experience of a visit to the Municipal Urdu School at Nal Bazar, said, every word stated by Mrs. Atiya Begum was correct. The condition of the School he had visited with other visitors was scandalous. He, therefore, moved an amendment to refer the letter to the Schools Committee for report.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the amendment.

Mr. H.A. Lalji supporting the amendment said, the facts of the letter must be gone through and the grievances of the Urdu Schools should be investigated into.

NOT AS BAD AS THAT.

Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar (Chairman, Schools Committee), was quite indifferent whether the letter was recorded or not recorded, but she assured the House that the condition of the Urdu Schools was not such as pictured by Mrs. Atiya Begum.

A closure was moved, and in his reply Mr. Boman-Behram opposing the amendment, said, if the letter was sent to the Schools Committee, it would be tantamount to a vote of censure on that statutory body of the Corporation. Besides, it would give encouragement to Mrs. Atiya Begum to send more such letters.

The amendment was thrown out and the original resolution was carried by a large majority.

GIFT OF ELECTRIC CLOCK.

The Corporation accepted with thanks the gift of Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt of an electric clock of 3 feet diameter to be placed on the parapet wall of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden at Malabar Hill adjoining the Hydraulic Engineer's bungalow.

The Corporation then adjourned till 15th June.

WARNING TO INDIA FROM WEST

Drama Hit Hard By Pictures & Talkies, Says Dr. Cousins

(From A Correspondent).

LAHORE, May 2.

The Punjab Literary League had a very interesting function on the evening of April 30th, when with Pandit Brij Narain Kaifi in the chair, Dr. James Cousins, the Irish Poet and Indian educationist addressed them.

He was not acquainted with the aims and the work of the Literary League, said Dr. Cousins, but he had looked into their journal, "Usha," which had been handed to him on his arrival, and was glad to notice that, so far as the appearances were concerned, it was worthy of a literary league, such as the one he had been given the opportunity to address that evening.

In the matter of Drama, he exhorted them to draw their inspiration from the high traditions of their own country and not run too blindly after imitation.

WARNING FROM WEST.

In the West, said Dr. Cousins, the Drama had been hit hard by "pictures" and "talkies," which was very deplorable, and it should be the aim of literary and dramatic clubs of the renaissant schools in India to take a warning from the West.

He then gave the audience an account of the Irish Literary Revival with which he had been connected in his youth and told them that, if they were really going to do something of that kind in India, they would have to take some drastic steps in order to improve the popular taste.

KAMALADEVI'S PERFORMANCE.

He was once present, he said, at a performance at Trivandrum in which Shri. Kamala Devi came upon the stage, and such was the spirit which she infused among her audience that it created quite a feeling in favour of women in dramatic art.

Dr. Cousins has returned to India after three years' absence in Europe and America, where he lectured extensively before numerous universities and learned bodies on Indian Culture and other similar subjects. He is now going to the Kangra Valley to complete some poetical work which he has in hand. Then he goes to his old beloved College of Madanapalle in Madras Presidency to assume work as Principal.

GENERAL RAIN IN WEST U. P.

Widespread Thunderstorm From Gujarat To Bihar

POONA, May 4.

Western disturbance at the end of the previous week passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local rain there on the 26th April.

Fresh western disturbance which filled up over the north-west India on the 30th ultimo gave a few light thunder showers in Baluchistan and Kashmir on the 28th ultimo, fairly widespread dust or thunderstorms in most of the northwest India, United Provinces, central parts of the country on the 29th and 30th of April with general rain in Sind, East Gujrat, East Central India, West Central Provinces and local rain in east and north Punjab, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces on the latter date, and extensive rain in Rajputana on both the days.

Widespread thunderstorms continued from Gujrat and Rajputana to Bihar and Orissa. First caused general rain in West United Provinces and local rain in east and north Punjab, Rajputana, east Central India and Central Provinces.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE.

Next the western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir at the end of the week after causing a few falls of rain in Baluchistan on the 1st and 2nd inst. fairly widespread thunderstorm and rain in the North-West Frontier Province, east and north Punjab, Kumaon Hills with a few falls in south-west Punjab, Sind and West Rajputana on the latter date.

The trough of low-pressure which extended from Central Burma to the Andaman Sea on the 26th April, became unimportant after causing nearly general rain in Tenasserim that day. Scattered thunderstorms occurred in Peninsula, Bengal, Assam, during almost the whole week and in Burma on some days.

Temperature was below normal from the North-West Frontier to Bihar and Orissa, in the last three days of the week.—A.P.

WEST INDIES' BIG VICTORY

Two Day Match With Cricket Club Conference

LONDON, May 4.

In a two-day match between the Club Cricket Conference and the West Indies, which commenced yesterday, the West Indies won by an innings and 12 runs.

CLUB CRICKET CONFERENCE:—102.

WEST INDIES:—233 (Newnham 7 for 62).

CLUB C. C.:—119 (Griffiths 3 for 21).

The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket Matches, which commenced yesterday:—

NOTTS vs. WORCESTERSHIRE:—Worcester 219 (Walters 115, Sam Staples 4 for 58). Notts 124 for 2 (Carr 55 (not out).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY vs. SUSSEX:—Cambridge 488 for 6 declared (Human 54, Winlaw 115 (not out), Cawston 51 (not out). Sussex 232 for 7 (Cook 73).

M.C.C. vs. SURREY:—M.C.C. 110. Surrey 384 (Gregory 111, Barling 96). M.C.C. 160 for 6 (Pearce 55, not out).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY vs. YORKSHIRE:—Oxford 277 (Townsend 72 (not out); Walker 67).—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, May 4.

The Chancellor's motion to increase the Exchange Equalisation Fund from 150 millions to 300 millions was agreed to without division.—Reuter's Special.

"MAC" ON AMERICAN VISIT

Utmost Satisfaction With Talks At Washington

TARIFF TRUCE

Lansbury Complains Of Meagreness Of Statement

LONDON, May 4.

In expectation of important disclosures the Commons was crowded, and warmly applauded Mr. MacDonald on rising to make statement on his American visit. The Premier expressed utmost satisfaction with the talks at Washington as a result of which both countries would enter the world Economic Conference with their hands untied.

TARIFF TRUCE.

Mr. MacDonald said he had made it clear to President Roosevelt that while welcoming a tariff truce, its application would be subject to safeguards in case of Britain, whose position was different from high tariff countries, whose policies of economic defence were already in full swing. The success of their talks on disarmament was reflected in the present effective co-operation of British and American delegates in Geneva.

DEBTS QUESTION.

He was unable to say much about debts, as the matter had necessarily not yet reached the stage of agreement.

The Premier concluded with enthusiastic tribute to American hospitality.

Lansbury complained of the meagreness of the statement, and declared that the country was entitled to know what policy Government proposed to put before the Conference.

Rt. Hon. S. Lambert asked whether the question of War Debts would come before the Conference.

Mr. MacDonald replied "No."—Reuter.

INCREASE EXCHANGE EQUALISATION FUND

Chamberlain's Move In Commons

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Chamberlain moved in the those of Commons a resolution authorising the increase of exchange Equalisation Fund from 150 million sterling to 350 millions.

The Fund was recently very active and had held the sterling steady despite the unstable circumstances abroad, notably by the absorption of dollars and francs which were temporarily held off the market coverted to gold.

In addition to performing invaluable service the Fund last year had made profit. Mr. Chamberlain strongly repudiated the suggestion that there was any intention permanently to influence the level of sterling but that it was aimed at checking fluctuations due to seasonal factors or speculation and also "new and unexpected phenomenon" namely the flight of capital from other countries to Britain for safety.—Reuter's Special.

JUTES RULE EASIER IN CALCUTTA MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Jute Shares ruled easier owing to quieter Hessian market. In Coals fair turnover resulted at steady rates. In Teas the undertone continued steady. In Miscellaneous electrical shares further advanced while Sugars remained steady. Government securities were quite. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. paper 87/7 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent. New loan 1947/50 96; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 89/2; 5 per cent. bonds 1933 100/12 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent. loan 1938/40 107/8.

Banks: Central Bank 22 small odd lot; Imperial Bank fully paid 1250 small lot.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Light 98; Mymensingh Bhalrab Bazar (Guaranteed) 83/8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 22/12; Kesoram 3/13; Coals Amalgamated 13/10; Bengal 220; Burrakur 10/8; New Beerbhoom 8/14; New Manbhoom 13/12; Nodiha 7/6; Pench Valley 30/10; Raneegunge 31/12.

JUTES

Albion 250 small lot; Anglo India 334/8 ex div. small lots; Auckland 190 small lot; Barnagore 135; Budge Budge 352; Champdany 126; Clive 26/5; Dalhousie 383 small lot; Empire 37/12; Fort Gloster 485; Howrah 47/6; Hukumchand ordy. 17/8; Kamarhatty 457; Kanknarrah 430; Kinnison 675 small lot; National 22/12; Nuddea 21; Reliance 72; Standard 330 small lot; Union 402 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Areating Gas 68; Bareilly electric 10/8; Bengal Telephone ordy. 15/4; Dacca Electric 15/8; Mozaffarpore electric 9/8; Patna electric 13/6; Indian Iron and Steel 5/11 Saran Engineering 5/4; Bararee coke 10/4; Indo Burma Petroleum pref. 104; Titaghur paper pref. 140; Indian General Navigation ordy. 95; Port Shipping 11.

Sugar Shares: Balrampur 11/12 small lots; Carew & Co. 17/12; Cawnpore 38 odd lots; New Savan 18/8; Ryam 51; Samastipur 18/12.

Tea Shares:—Bishnauth 20 small lots; Hasimara 29/14; Moheema ordy. 11/6.—A. P.

"MAHATMA OF CUTCH" ARRESTED

Police Disperse Meeting At Tambakanta

On Thursday evening at 6-30 p.m. a Congress meeting was held at Tambakanta. Motilal Rowji, popularly known as the "Mahatma of Cutch" was the first to address the meeting, and he was arrested by Deputy Inspector Deshpande of the Princess Street Police station.

The crowds who had gathered to hear the speaker were dispersed by the police, and the meeting terminated without any further arrests.

It will be remembered Motilal Rowji figured prominently in a recent insurance case heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

SEARCH & ARRESTS IN MADRAS

Bomb Thrown At Police

MADRAS, May 4.

As a sequel to the inquest held yesterday on the body of the Bengali young man, who was identified as being connected with the Ooty Dacoity, and acting on information the Police raided this afternoon a house in the Linga Chetty Street. The first-floor of the house was occupied by four Bengalis, and when the Police found that they were armed with dangerous explosives, aid from the reserve police was summoned.

BOMB THROWN AT POLICE.

One of the Bengalis, it is alleged, threw a bomb which slightly injured a reserve police constable. In the melee which followed, the Bengalis tried to escape, but the police fired a shot wounding one of them. Two Bengalis were arrested while one escaped. The wounded man has been sent to hospital, and the arrested men were taken to the Commissioner's office and remanded.

DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

The man who was taken to the Royapuram Hospital, had received a bullet wound in the chest and he died in the evening. The reserve police constable, who was injured by the bomb explosion, has also been admitted in the same hospital.

The man who had escaped during the raid, was arrested in the evening from the back yard of a sub-inspector's house.

A search of the house occupied by the youths revealed a quantity of chemicals and explosive materials. One of the arrested persons had a revolver with a spent up cartridge.

SEARCH FOR THREE HOURS.

The raid which was conducted under the directions of the Commissioner of Police and other officers and assisted by the reserve police, lasted for nearly three hours. The arrested Bengalis are all below 25 years of age.—A.P.

"DESIST FROM FAST."

MADRAS, May 4.

At a public meeting, which was held to-night Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu presiding. A resolution was passed appealing to Mahatma Gandhi to desist from the fast in the interests of the nation and the depressed classes and exhorting Hindus to eradicate untouchability.—A.P.

Lansbury complained of the re-

Advertising in Western India

Your sales message in our 2 leading nationalist dailies will catch the Indians when they are in a receptive mood

There is always a liability of your message being placed in a gaudily dressed and bowling anti-nationalist paper which the Indians merely glance at to criticise and censure its writers.

Bombay is the Gate of India and the

Bombay Chronicle

(English)

Bombay Samachar

(Vernacular)

hold the keys of this Gate

Let us open this gate for your merchandise *from within.*

An Evening In Ceylon

Beauties Of Nature In Jungle Compensate For Worries Of Official Life

There are times in our jungle bungalow when we feel that the worries of an official life in Ceylon should be forgotten on a Sunday evening. We decide that all the small jobs left over for the week-end can be postponed once more. For the good of our minds and souls on such occasions we go to one of the tanks with which the district is dotted. There we commune with nature, letting the peate of the wilds and the beauty for the trees and sunlight strengthen us for the trials of another week, writes a correspondent in "The Manchester Guardian."

A "tank," let me explain, is an artificial lake or reservoir in which water is stored during the wet season for the cultivation of paddy, or rice, fields during the remainder of the year. A large earth bund, or dam, is built across the bed of a stream, blocking it up and causing the water to spread over the surrounding country until a lake is formed. The top of the bund is our promenade. Sometimes twenty or thirty feet high and wide enough at the top to take two vehicles abreast, a good view of the surrounding country can be obtained from it. On one side of the bund is the water on the other a wall of jungle.

CROCODILES!

As we climb up the end of the bund we look cautiously over the top, for there may be some crocodiles basking in the sun at the edge of the water. They lie motionless with jaws wide open, while small birds pick out remnants of their last meal from between their teeth. We stroll along the top of the bund, and, as we approach, these monsters, with hardly an effort, slide into the water and move away with only the tips of the snouts showing above the surface, looking like small pieces of old wood.

A great chattering in the branches overhanging the bund indicates the presence of monkeys resenting the arrival of human beings on their preserves. They crash through the branches, jumping gaps of ten to twenty feet gabbling and hissing. The baby monkeys cling, upside down to their mothers, their faces buried in fur. As we watch we see a mother monkey jump from one tree to another, her baby clinging to her as she leaps through the air. The noise dies down and only one old monkey the rearguard of the troops, sits leering at us, his black face framed in grey fur, and watching our movements, ready to report when the bund is clear again.

DANGER IN THE SKY.

Cranes and herons fly over our heads, and in the distance a number of pelicans can be seen on the water. A brown-and-white shape glides gracefully high up in the air, and through our glasses we can see the kite's head peering down, ready to pounce on its prey. Perhaps this was the enemy which took two of our best chicks two days ago. A sudden splash indicates that a clumsy tortoise has decided that discretion is the better part of valour and has taken a header into the water. The path is littered with traces of crocodiles. Evidently they lie on the bund at night.

SUNSET AT ITS BEST.

Near the sluice, where the supply of water to the fields is regulated, we stop and rest. Truly the best things in life are free. The water, faintly rippled by the breeze, is taking colour from the sunset, which is just mixing its colours for the masterpiece of the day. On the other side of the tank, over a mile away, the jungle comes down to the water's edge, and we scan that shore with the glasses. We may be fortunate enosgh to see an elephant coming for its evening drink and bathe. Beyond the trees are distant hills entirely covered with impenetrable jungle.

A few yards away a derful king-fisher, with plumage of wonderful blue, is perched upon a stone. We watch as he dives into the water, rises up into the air, and returns to the stone, where he shakes off the moisture and immediately becomes alert for the next victim. Our presence does not seem to disturb him. Over the water is a cousin of his, the black-and-white kngfisher. As he hovers above the surface his wings move so fast that they can hardly be seen. Suddenly they are folded away, and black and white drops with a splash into the water like a stone. Rarely does he miss his target, and up he goes again, hovering and quivering in a new spot.

The sunset is at its best, the colour spreading high into the sky and tingeing even the tops of the trees. It is time for us to go. Darkness will have fallen by the time we reach the end of the bund weare the car is waiting to take us back to another week of officialdom.

MOHURRUM GATHERING

Muslim Leader Pleads For Communal Unity

Since the commencement of Mohurrum, Muslims in the City are holding large gatherings in different localities to commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Husein in the desert of Karbala.

At one of these gatherings held in Arab Lane, Mr. Badr Hasan Jalali, editor of the "Needeem," a Nationalist Urdu Weekly and President of the Ahrar Party, was specially invited to speak.

MESSAGE OF KARBALA.

Mr. Badr Jalali spoke for over two hours on the history of Islam and the part that Hasan Imam had played in propagating its great principles of love and sacrifice by actually practicising them.

The speaker exhorted the audience not to celebrate the Mohurum with mere festivities as they were doing till now, but to study the life and the parting message of the mayrtyr of Karbala who preached love and peace even in his last moments. He, therefore, suggested that every Muslim who was proud of his religion should carry the message to every part of India and try to sink communal differences in the great cause of unity.

MUSLIM NATIONALIST PARTY

Concluding his speech, Mr. Badr Jalali announced the programme of the Ahrar Party in Bombay.

At present, the party has taken up the work of educating and uplifting the Muslim masses and hope to achieve their object by starting schools and co-operative institutions. The main item in the political programme of the party is Hindu-Muslim unity.

The party has at present two weekly papers, the "Nedeem" and the "Ahrar", the former conducted by its president, Mr. Badr Jalali and the latter by its secretary, Mr. M. Nazir.

MARWARI'S COOK ARRESTED FOR THEFT

Also Goldsmith For Buying Stolen Articles

Khimchand Okhaji and Tarachand Kasturchand were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Girgaum Court, on Thursday morning, charged with theft and receiving stolen property.

PROSECUTION STORY.

According to the prosecution accused No. 1 was employed by Shojwal Nawalji, a Marwari money-lender, as a cook. On the 3rd inst. the complainant (Nawalji) left his shop at 8 o'clock in the morning, in charge of accused No. 1. The same afternoon accused No. 1 left his service on the plea that he had found another job. In the evening of the same day when one of his customers came to redeem certain ornaments and the complainant looked for them, he found them, along with some other ornaments, missing. He at once lodged a complaint with the police alleging the theft of jewellery worth Rs. 1,000.

When the accused No. 1 was arrested, he was found to possess Rs. 353-8. The accused is said to have admitted all and pointed out the shop of accused No. 2 and said that he had sold the ornaments at his shop.

MELTED ORNAMENTS.

During inquiries, the accused No. 2 produced gold and silver bars, weighing 22-1/4 and 127-1/4 tolas respectively. The accused, it is alleged, melted the ornaments as soon as they were sold to him. Police case against the second accused is that he bought ornaments worth Rs. 1,080 for Rs. 365, knowing that they were stolen property.

As the police wanted to make inquiries they applied for a remand.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded till 18th instant.

BHASKERRAO PROGRESSING

Mr. Bhaskerrao Lokare, a political prisoner, who was operated for Hernia at the J. J. Hospital a week ago is making good progress.

CAMBRIDGE SCORE 347 FOR 5 WICKETS

Sussex Bowling Trounced

LONDON, May 3.

Following are the closing scores in First Class Cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

M.C.C. vs. SURREY at Lord's:—M.C.C. 110, Surrey 202 for two (Gregory 95 not out).

NOTTS vs. WORCESTERSHIRE at Nottingham:—

Worcester 34 for nil. Rain interfered with play.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY vs. YORKSHIRE at Oxford —

There was no play owing to rain.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY vs. SUSSEX at Cambridge:—

Cambridge 374 for five (Wilcox 58, Davies 89, Winlaw 68 not out).

CLUB CRICKET CONFERENCE vs. WEST INDIES at Catford Bridge (Private Banks ground):—Club Cricket Conference 102 (Hunt 59 Martindale 5 wickets for 38, Achong 4 wkts. for 41). West Indies 177 for seven (Headley 83).—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN DAVIS CUP STARS BEATEN

Surprises In British Hard Court Championships

BOURNEMOUTH, May 3.

The defeat of two Australian Davis Cup players, the much-boomed McGrath, whose two-handed backhand strokes are the season's sensation and Jack Crawford, was the feature of the British Hardcourt Championships quarter finals.

Lee beat McGrath 3—6, 5—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Hughes beat Crawford 6—8, 6—2 6—0, 4—6, 8—6.

Austin beat Turnbull, the young Australian, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Perry beat Quist, Australia) 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Hewitt and Miss Stammers, the latest British Wightman Cup hopes, were beaten in the third round. Miss Hardwick beat Miss Hewit 6—3, 6—4. Miss Betty Nuthall beat Miss Stammers 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Stammers beat Miss Nuthall last week.—Reuter.

CHELSEA SAFE FROM RELEGATION

Everton's Victory In League Football

LONDON, May 3.

Following are the results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Manchester City 1, Chelsea 4.

Everton 1, Sheffield United 0

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Brentford 1, Reading 1.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Gateshead 1, Walsall 1.

Accrington nil, Rochdale 3.—Reuter's Special.

HITLER IN FAVOUR OF OLYMPIC GAMES

False Report Contradicted By Dr. Lewald In Letter To Mr. Sondhi

LAHORE, May 2.

Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association has received the following letter from Dr. Theodor Lewald, President of the German Olympic Committee.

The letter is of interest in view of the rumours regarding the opposition of the Nazi Party to the Olympic Games, and of the reports in connection with the German Jewish atrocities.

The letter states:—

"During the last weeks the foreign press reported in may instances that the National Government of the Reich opposed the Olympic Games being held in Berlin 1936.

This is one of the numerous wrong news about Germany which have recently been set afloat. It is as unfounded as all the widely circulated rumouurs about the atrocities occurring in this country.

The fact of the matter is that the Chancellor Herr Hitler, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Propaganda Minister, and the Minister of Defence have expressed their willingness to further the cause of the Olympic Games by all means in their power".—A. P.

TRAPPED IN GAMBLING DEN

Namdev Tukaram, Damodar Sadahev and Laba Bhora, three Hindus were arrested on Wednesday night, under the Gambling Act, when Sub-Inspector Jayawant raided a room at C. P. Tank at about 10-30 p.m.

The accused were placed before the 4th Presidency Magistrate, Mr. I. N. Mehta on Thursday morning and the police applied for a remand.

It was stated by the prosecution that when the room was raided all the accused were found there and on a search of the room the police found some money, marked coins and betting slips.

As the police wanted time to make inquiries regarding one, Keshav Vithal, who is alleged to be the owner of the room, they applied for a remand.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to custody till the 11th inst.

EDUCATION DEFEATING OWN END

Modern Mechanism Of Tests And Examinations Is Killing Its Spirit, Says Prof. Leacock

The modern mechanism of tests and examinations is killing the spirit of education and the organized acquiring of knowledge is contrary to its free and spontaneprogress, declared Professor Stephen "Leacock addressing the members of the McGill Commercial Society, Toronto, on March 30.

"Our college education," he said, "has had to pay a great price for the fact that it is organized and defined year by year, step by step, grade by grade, contrary to the free and spontaneous progress toward knowledge that would be ideal. We have to submit you to a ceaseless grind of tests and examinations in which the mechanism kills the spirit of the thing.

"These examinations turn the student's mind from knowledge for its own sake to the percentage he must acquire. The student dare not get interested in his studies; he must be afraid that if he persues simething too far he will be tripped up on some small prerequisite, some minor requirement."

HARD TIMES AHEAD.

Addressing particularly the fourth year students who will graduate at the end of the current term, Prof. Leacock told them that this was the time for thtm to begin their education. "Now that you are about to graduate and leave the university is the chance to get out and learn something," he said. "Now is the time for you to begin your education. Now is the time to realize that what we have done for you at college can only be justified as a beginning of what you are going to do for yourselves, now that you are free from the fear of the examinations.

"And never mind the little struggle for bread from day to day. That does not matter. You are going into a hard cold world in circumstances of unparalleled adversity; when you will have a hard time to earn your living. But don't complain.

"As you young people see the depression it is nothing. For you it is a problem of a year's living, trying to survive. There are older people for whom it means the sweeping away of a life's sayings; the wrecking of a position that cannot be reconstructed the waste of a youth that can never be begin again. There are thousands of old people to whom depression means that kind of shipwreck.

FACE TROUBLE.

"You cannot complain, you who have the greatest asset any human being can have. Go forth and don't complain. Face the trouble, it will soon be over. Professor Day or I or somebody will remedy it. And you will go forth into an era of revolutions and shipwreak and catastrophe and have the greatest fun in the world in such a world of tumult and revolution and disaster as only young people can thoroughly enjoy. Carry with you the love of learning the determination to complete what you started at college, and you will be better able to do so than if simeone were asking you questions."

ITALIAN ENVOY SEES ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Italian Economic Envoy Sgr. Guido Jung arrived here and talked with President Roosevelt for over an hour on the World Economic Conference problems —Reuter.

SEPARATIONIST ORATORY

Burma Round Tabler Speaks For Hours And Does Not Conclude

RANGOON, May 3.

When the Burma Council met to continue the debate on the Separation issue Mr. M. M. Rafi said that considerable racial animosity had been introduced in debating, a constitutional matter, and that Indians were made the target of attacks.

He quite understood Burmans, when they attacked Indians, but he could not tolerate the attacks made by the Anglo-Indian member, Mr. Campagnac, who had said that the Burmese nation would be submerged in the Indian nation by joining the Federation.

Mr. Rafi said that the Indian population was not increasing whereas the Anglo-Indians' creasing and were enjoying a big were increasing and were enjoying a big slice of Government appointments and firms, and in support of this remark, the speaker quoted Anglo-Indians' memorandum to the Simon Commission.

The speaker supported Federation remarking that the country's salvation lay, not in isolation but in co-operation.

U. L. C. Khoo (Peiples' Party) moved an amendment opposing unconditional and perpetual federation.

U. Ni, a Burma Round Tabler, pleading for separation occupied three and a half hours and had not finished his speech when the Council adjourned.—A. P.

TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAM BILL

Bangalore Municipal Meeting Prays Viceroy To Withhold Assent

(From A. Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 4.

A special Municipal meeting was held, Chairman Mr. Subbaram Reddi presiding the meeting unanimously resolved that the provisions of the Tirupathi Devasthanam Bill passed by the Madras Legislative Council are not conducive to the best interests of the devasthanam or of pilgrims, that they do not represent the opinion of temple worshippers coming from all parts of India including states, and, that they negative their inherent rights and religious convictions and violate the policy and principles of religious neutrality. The Government interference is fraught with danger to the Hindu faith and religion. The meeting prayed Governor and Viceroy to withhold assent.

The Deputation will submit the memorial personally to the Viceroy.

PRINCES' VOTING STRENGTH

Below Quota Says Sir Manubhai

LONDON, May 3.

Under the present arrangements proposed in the White Paper the voting strength of princes in the Upper Chamber would be considerably below 40 per cent quota promised them, said Sir Manubhai Mehta interviewed by Reuter on arrival.

Sir Manubhai added that it would offer no inducement to even few princes who might be serious advocates of Federal Government to join, unless they were certain that they would be followed by a large majority. Nevertheless, he was confident that good sense would prevail, and a large majority of princes would join federation, if the present differences were removed.—Reuter.

RUIKAR CAUTIONS G. I. P. RY. AGENT

Workers' Union Meets And Elects Office-Bearers

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 4.

The annual general meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Nagpur branch, was held at Ajni under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, M.A.LL.B.

Mr. Ruiker, in his opening speech, made a short survey of the conditions prevailing in the Union and appreciated the work done in his absence by the Nagpur branch. He advised the workers to bury their internal differences and carry on the work vigorously, and cautioned the Agent G.I.P. Railway that if he desired to maintain friendly relations with the workers, he must at once restore the recognition to their Union.

The annual report and the statement of income and expenditure were then read by Mr. Joshi, Secretary of the branch, and unanimously adopted.

New office bearers were then elected for the ensuing year.

WHAT PRICE PETROL?

Motorists, you are used to rapid thinking Do it now Petrol is cheap to-day. But have you asked yourselves why? What was the price before W. I. C. came? It's up to you to keep the price down, and the way to do this is to buy W. I. C. Petrol. Every gallon of W. I. C. Petrol that you buy helps—it helps W. I. C., and it helps you. The alternative is a return to the old high prices.

It pays to use W.I.C.Petrol.
It is better for your car.
It is better for your purse.

ERADICATING UNTOUCHABILITY

Awakening At Mangalore

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, May 4.

In connection with the second Harijan Day house to house collections for the movement were made by the Harijan Seva Sangha.

Batches of workers visited various Harijan quarters in and around the town and arranged to keep the quarters clean.

In the evening Dr. H. V. Adappa inspected various quarters and selected the houses that were kept most neat for the awarding of prizes.

In the morning women and children of Koragas the most backward among the depressed classes, were given clothes and were taken in a bhajana to the D. C. Mission where a large number of Harijan men and women were assembled. Light refreshments were served. A number of caste Hindus were also present.

BHAJAN PARTY AND MEETING.

In the evening a mixed bhajan party started in procession from the D. C. Mission and met other parties that had started from different Harijan quarters at the maidan where a public meeting was held with Mr. R. D. Prabhu of Belgaum in the chair.

HARIJAN SCHOOL FOR HARDWAR

(From A Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, May 4.

Hardwar observed Harijan Day with great enthusiasm.

In the evening a meeting was arranged at Har-Ki-Pauri in which llectures were delivered by Pt. Jaideva, Sardar Balwant Singh and others. Another meeting was arranged by Swami Muktananda at Jwalapur in which all the prominent workers were present. Swami Muktananda declared a school for the unfouchables open at that site which was given to him by some donor as a gift to be utilised for the work of the untouchables.

HARIJAN DAY AT GONDIA

(From Our Correspondent.)

GONDIA, May 4.

The all-India Harijan Day was observed at Gondia Sjt. Joglekar, Chaturbhuj, Pophli, Deshpande and several others under-took the work of cleaning the sweepers' quarters. A procession started from the office of the committee and ended in a meeting in the Bhangi Mohalla under the presidentship of Sjt. Sukhdeo. The Sweepers had been allowed by the Municipal Committee leave after 2 p.m. joined the procession and also attended the meeting.

MIXED PROCESSION AT AJMER

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 4.

In compliance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi, the Rajisthan Untouchability Association of which Pt. Gauri Shanker Bhargava is the president, celebrated the Harijan Day.

A big procession consisting of Harijans and caste Hindus, passed through the principal streets and markets.

The processionists then visited the places mostly inhabited by the Harijans, visited their houses and better methods of sanitation neatness and cleanliness were brought home to them by the president.

Collections were made from shops to shops in aid of Harijan Schools and other propaganda work. Rev. Thompson of American missionary Society visited the Harijan School and greatly appreciated the activities and work of the institution conducted by the Rajistan Untouchability Association.

HARIJAN LEADER ALSO TO FAST?

Rajbhoj Expresses Wish To Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

Mr. Rajbhoj a Depressed Class leader of Poona who has been deputed by Mahatma Gandhi to stay in his Ashram for some time, has written to Mahatma Gandhi saying that whatever he (Gandhiji) did was in the interest of the Depressed Classes. He hoped that Mahatma Gandhi's fast would end successfully and also expressed a wish to fast if Gandhiji permitted.—A.P.

HEDJAZ-BOUND PILGRIMS

They Must Possess Medical Certificates

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The British Consul at Baghdad reports that there have occurred several cases of British Indian pilgrims arriving in Iraq 'en route' for the Hedjaz and being refused the necessary pilgrim passes by the Iraqi authorities on the grounds that the pilgrims could only produce certificates of inoculation and vaccination given by private medical practitioners in India. Such certificates are not accepted by the Iraqi health authorities who insist on medical certificates given by, or attested by a responsible sanitary authority (i.e. a local medical officer of health, or a doctor holding a Government sanitary post).

Pilgrims intending to travel to the Hedjaz via Iraq would be spared a good deal of inconvenience and delay if they note these requirements of the Iraqi authorities.

TATA IRON AND STEEL AND CO. LTD.

Total Output During Last Month

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of April, 1933, was:—

Pig Iron	57,249 tons.
Steel Ingots	50,430 tons.
Finished Steel	36,200 tons.

SIMLA, May 4.

Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Agent to the B. B. C. I. Railway is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Railways with effect from the afternoon of 11th May when Sir Guthrie Russell proceeds on leave for 5 months.—A. P.

WOES OF DECK PASSENGERS

Tomtommed VasselsAnd Their Cheeky Crew

VOYAGER FROM SOUTH AFRICA RELATES WHAT UNTOLD SUFFERINGS HE HAD TO UNDERGO

Would you like to undertake a long sea voyage say to South Africa and back?

Many people in Bombay would probably regard it as a pleasure, but Mr. Ismail Ahmed, of South Africa who recently arrived in Bombay has some bitter experiences to relate about his voyage.

He travelled as a deck passenger in a B I S N Company's steamer and his description of the voyage is "A three weeks ordeal and a tale of terrible sufferings."

"In the last few years many things have changed for the better in this changing world, but the woes and of deck passengers remain the same" he complained bitterly.

"Like the third class railway passengers, they are considered unfit for any consideration from the authorities. No comforts for deck passengers! They are subjected to untold sufferings and privations, exposed to the rigours of the weather and harrassed in every way."

"Eight years ago I visited Bombay also as a deck passenger. The conditions then were very bad. To-day they are worse still."

The ship which brought Mr. Ahmed to Bombay was "Takliva" belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

NEW VESSELS.

"This one and her sister ship "Teiria" are new vessels" continued Mr. Ahmed. "They are "tomtommed" as providing more comforts and facilities to passengers."

"But ask a deck passenger and he will stoutly contest this claim. The authorities in both the ships are as indifferent as ever to the needs and comforts of the deck passengers. They suffer in silence but how long?.....

The grievances of Mr. Ahmed are not imaginary. They are given in a tabulated form below:

There is overcrowding on the deck with the result that passengers are huddled together like cattle.

There is no water tap for upper deck passengers and they have to go to the lower deck for every drop of water. This is a great hardship to women passengers particularly.

Deck passengers are completely at the mercy of the sailors every morning when the deck is washed and scrubbed.

WANDER LIKE MENDICANTS.

They have to carry their luggage with them and wander about the deck like mendicants till the deck is washed.

The sailors are rude and impertinent and won't hesitate to pour water over their baggage if it is not removed promptly at the given time.

At every port of call a large number of deck passengers who are accomodated on what are known as falkas are thrown out bag and baggage to enable the ship to take cargo.

The passengers thus displaced from the falkas get neither standing nor sitting place and they are exposed to the rigours of the weather.

The hardship is unbearable at Mombassa where the ship sometimes halts for two or three days together.

There is not a single urinal in the whole ship which accommodates about 1,000 to 1,200 passengers.

The latrines provided in the ship owing to their peculiar construction are quite unsuitable for urinal purposes.

Deck passengers have to climb down a staircase with a view to go from one "falka" to another.

"From the point of view of the deck passengers who formed a large pulk of the ship's human cargo, Mr. Ahmed thought that both the ships were unsuitable for long sea voyage.

PITIABLE STATE.

Giving this vivid picture of the ordeal of the deck passengers Mr. Ahmed said: "These unfortunate beings are accommodated in the upper and lower decks of the ships. Imagine men, women and children of all ages huddled together in a state of utter confusion. Sometimes they can't even stretch themselves as they have to make room for those who may be going about the deck.

"Then a large number of deck passengers are accommodated on these "falkas". These are raised platforms, the lids of which have to be opened for the purpose of loading cargo in the ship. Each "falca" accommodates about 200 to 300 passengers. At every port of call the lids of the "falkas" have to be opened and the passengers accommodated on them are turned out bag and baggage.

"Their state is then pitiable. Men and women, the latter perhaps with children in their arms have no accommodation in the ship They have neither standing nor sitting room.

"The ship may halt at a port for a day and at Mombassa the stay extends up to three days.

RUDENERS OF SAILORS.

"The deck passengers pay their fares to the steamer company—Rs. 126 from South Africa to Bombay—I suppose for guaranteeing accommodation in the ship. But at every port those accommodated on the "falkas" are deprived of accommodation. Besides they are exposed to the rigors of the weather.

Another hardship about which Mr. Ahmed complained was the rude behaviour of the sailors. "It is a daily routine, of course, to wash and scrubb the deck every morning. The deck passengers have to vacate their places and carry their baggage with them till the deck is washed. If for some reason they fail to remove their luggage in time the sailors won't hesitate to throw it aside and proceed with their work as if the deck passengers had no rights whatsoever.

After going into the details of the catalogue of grievances Mr. Ahmed hoped that something would be done by the steamer company to set right these grievances. He suggested that the clerk of the ship should receive verbal complaints from deck passengers and treat them sympathetically. Many of the passengers he said felt shy of lodging complaints and went through their hardships without a murmur.

Mr. Ahmed also hoped that Government would do something in the matter. He suggested that Mr. Bajpai, of the Government of India, should personally visit the ship to see for himself the state of affairs with special reference to the grievances of the deck passengers.

FRENCH NOTABLES GIVE EVIDENCE IN LIBEL CASE

A sensational trial of a former French air director in which M. Paul Painleve, General Weygand and former Ministers Herriot, Tardieu, Pietri and Guernier were called to the witness stand ended on March 30 when Andre Bouilloux Lafont was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, for conspiring with two others to make false charges of corruption against M. Emmanuel Chaumie, director of civil aviation and Paul Louis Weiller, the young war 'ace.'

Lafont was given the benefit under the First Offenders Act. The charges brought by Lafont were based on documents afterwards found to be forged. They purported to prove that Chaumie and Weiller, director of the Gnome-Rhone concern, had sought to place the Aeropostale Company under the control of the German Luft-hansa Company. Lucien Collin admitted that he had forged 23 documents under the impression that they were copies of genuine ones and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, while the third accused, Picherie, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

WASHINGTON ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Eleven Nations Invited To Discuss Wheat And Silver

Eleven nations have now been asked to send representatives to Washington to discuss separately with American officials the problems which come up at the World Economic Conference. The list is:—

Great Britain.	China.
France.	Argentina.
Italy	Chile.
Germany.	Brazil.
Japan.	Canada.
	Mexico.

At the same time any other country which expects to be represented at the Economic Conference is invited to engage in preliminary discussions with the United States through diplomatic channels.

It is expected here that the Conference will take place in London, beginning about June 15

It has been made clear in Washington that the chief purpose of the preliminary meetings is to mobilise world public opinion against economic nationalism. The Roosevelt Administration has definitely renounced this policy, which has been followed by the United States during the past twelve years under three Republican Administrations. It is hoped that facts can be presented which will influence the peoples of all other countries against an isolationist attitude and against the erection of barriers to the normal flow of trade.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, points out that the world's loss of trade in the past few years, largely because of artificial restrictions, is thirty-two to thirty-eight thousand million dollars (approximately £6,400,000,000 and £7,700,000,000), annually, of which the United States' share is six to eight thousand millions. He considers every country must admit that it is substantially worse off than before these policies were adopted.

Meanwhile the problem posed with increasing insistence is: What about the war debt payments on June 15? The impression is growing in Washington that President Roosevelt will ask Congress for authority to offer a new moratorium of these payments pending settlements which it is thought will probably be then in the course of negotiation. Whether his request will include those debtors now in default is still uncertain. On the whole it seems likely that Congress will accede to his request, though getting a favourable vote will tax his political prestige and skill to the utmost.

The two subjects to be given special attention in these conversations will be wheat and silver.

The Roosevelt Administration hopes to obtain agreements with the chief wheat-producing Powers for the restriction of output, or at least the restriction of exports. In regard to silver, the chief question is how to raise its price, and various devices for the purpose will be discussed.

SLUMP IN HUMAN VALUES

Market Price Of Man Drops Nearly Fifty Per Cent.

Twelve hundred unemployed people in a Salvation Army shelter in New York were recently invited to vote on whether any man in the world was worth a salary of £16,000 a year, which seems a fatuous form of inquiry to put to men and women who were divorced from any kind of salary at all. However, those generous unemployed decided that two men were indeed worth their salt to the tune of £16,000 a year—any President of the United States and Babe Ruth, the baseball champion. One does not know whether the two heroes in question are now filled with pride at their eminence as the result of a competition in which Einstein, Marconi, Mussolini, and De Valera were bracketed equal with one vote each. If they are, they may be recommended to consider a reported pronouncement, by the President of the American Museum of Natural History, which is calculated to put them firmly back in what may even be something less than their proper place.

A man of 5ft. 8in. in height and weighing eleven stone, says this natural historian, has a cash value of £9 9s. 3½d. at the present price of the chemicals he contains. Five years ago the same chemicals would have been quoted at £16, but the slump has set in since then, and the various salts and carbons comprised in the mortal instrument are now almost a drug on the market; the unemployed is not worth his salt on the labour exchange, and for laboratory purposes the price-list of his ingredients has been nearly halved.

It is a sobering thought that imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, is not worth as much as he used to be, not even to hole-stoppers and brick manufacturers. But this is also rather a coarse and unkindly calculation which the unnatural historian of the Museum of Natural History has supplied. There used to be magazine articles of the statistical type which delighted to tell us, with diagrams and illustrations, how many salt-cellars would be needed to make a man, how many iron tacks how many match heads of phosphorus, and so on. Those, if incredible, were at least interesting and not exactly derogatory assumptions. This price-list system, with mankind marked down as a job lot, is vastly disrespectful and uncalled for.—"Manchester Guardian."

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established 1897.
Head Office: Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.
INTERIM BONUS INCREASED.
Ask for particulars.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO. Managers.

MAGISTRATE'S "FAULTY REASONING"

Quashes Conviction On Change Of Reckless Driving

Mr. Justice Burn delivered judgment on May 1 in a criminal appeal preferred by Mr. G. H. Telford against the conviction by the then Fourth Presidency Magistrate (now appointed Third Presidency Magistrate) convicting him for offences under Section 338 I.P.C. (causing grievous hurt) and Section 5 of the Motor Vehicles Act (driving a motor vehicle recklessly or negligently) and sentencing him to pay fines of Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

In the early hours of the morning of May 17 last, the appellant was driving his car along Poonamallee High Road from Chetput towards Vepery. The car collided with a double-bullock bandy laden with betel leaves, which was being driven in the same direction. The petrol tank of the car was punctured, the petrol ignited and the car partly destroyed by fire. The appellant was cut and burned as well as his passenger, Miss Stella Maddox, and the owner of the cart. The appellant was accordingly charged and convicted

ANALYSIS OF PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

In appeal his Lordship discussed the evidence for the prosecution and the defence and stated that the Magistrate had embodied in his judgment a large number of facts which found no place in the evidence and he had used those facts as the foundation for inferences adverse to the accused and favourable to the prosecution.

The Magistrate's chief reasoning for accepting the prosecution version and disbelieving the defence was that the former was, in his opinion, much more consistent than the latter, with the measurements taken and the facts noticed by the Magistrate during his inspection of the car and the cart.

This, his Lordship said, was grossly unfair to the accused. It was not too much to say, added his Lordship, that the Magistrate was himself the most important witness for the prosecution. The accused had no opportunity of cross-examining him about his observations and his measurements or about the soundness of the theories which he had based them upon. There was no evidence that the cart which the Magistrate had seen was the cart concerned in the collison.

VITIATED BY FAULTY REASONING.

His Lordship regretted that the whole of the Magistrate's judgment was vitiated by faulty reasoning from unproved facts.

He added: "The facts which have been properly proved by the evidence are, in my opinion, much more consistent with the case of the accused than that of the prosecution. The only evidence against the appellant was that of owner of the cart, and the driver of the cart, who were deeply interested to show that the appellant ran into the cart from behind. They had been flatly contradicted by the only independent eye-witness (the attendant at an adjoining petrol bunk). The circumstantial evidence, so far as it had been placed on record, was against the prosecution and in favour of the defence.

In the result, his Lordship set aside the conviction and the sentences and directed the fines, if collected, to be refunded.

COUNSEL.

Mr. K. S. Jayarama Ayyar, instructed by Messrs. King and Partridge, appeared for the appellant. Mr. T. S. Anantaraman appeared for the Crown. Dr. V. K. John, appeared for Miss Stella Maddox.

WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD. INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE
EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE
TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the 'Times of India' a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE

Appreciative testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Van. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

SOLE AGENTS:—
Nadirshaw, Printer & Co.,
121, Esplanade Road Fort, : : : BOMBAY.
Branches at: CALCUTTA, LAHORE and MADRAS.

SCHOOL FOR BRIDES

Success Of Tokyo Experiment Makes Other Cities Copy Example

In view of the fine reputation received by graduates of the Brides' School which was established last year in Tokyo similar institutions will be started in Fukuoka, Osaka and Nara, says the "Japan Times." The Tokyo School of Brides will again send out 30 graduates on April 10. The School course is six months. The All-Japan Women's Federation is supporting the school movement.

Along with the establishment of Brides' Schools in various other cities, the Tokyo City officials will open their marriage bureau from the middle part of next month. Already officials who will take charge of the bureau have been selected by the municipal authorities.

A marriage health information bureau will also be opened in Tokyo in the Shiroklya Department store by Dr. Sen Nagai, and others of the Tokyo Imperial University. The purpose of the bureau will be to give health information for the promotion of healthier race. Dr. Nagai will be in charge of the new bureau which is expected to be opened some time in May.

CURRENCY DEPTT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on April 30:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation 1,76,66,55.

Reserve: Coin and Bullion in India—Silver coin 95,70,24; Gold bullion 26,26,04; Silver bullion 15.88.16.

Securities (purchase price) in India 38,82,11.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1933 tenders to the amount of £7,630,000 at 1s. 6-1|16d. were received and allotted approximately 13 per cent. Lower tenders were

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

SERVE YOUR NATION
YOURSELF and DEPENDENTS
by insuring your life with a Swadeshi Company. WESTERN INDIA OF SATARA is a purely Swadeshi insurance company, having a very efficient and economic management. Many facilities to the policy-holders and concessions to the agents. Apply for information.
MANAGER.
WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
SATARA.

Now sold by the....

Agfa

Rolleiflex

A TRULY *'Wonder' Camera*

THE Agfa Photo Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India for the Rolleiflex Super Camera.

Modern Photography demands a Camera equipped with a high power lens which ensures fine focussing without possibility of error; a Camera which is always in readiness for instantaneous use; a Camera that is small, but not too small; a Camera that is equipped to take both films and plates .... **In short, Modern Photography demands.....**
THE ROLLEIFLEX and ISOCHROM FILM.

We have prepared a Handbook which will be of interest to every Amateur Photographer. Send postcard for complimentary copy and pricelist.

AGFA PHOTO CO.

P. O. Box 488, BOMBAY.
P. O. Box 9030, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 133, DELHI.
P. O. Box 329, MADRAS.

"HULLO ! are you trying these new Gillette slotted blades ?"

"Yes, they are wonderful, give you a much smoother shave, and the way they last is really astounding. I shall always use them in future."

Slotted blades fit all Gillette razors — old and new style.

Gl.2

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically **HYDROCELE** Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs. send 3 annas stamps.

CALICO JUBILEE ASARWA MILLS CLOTH

noted for its

Reliable texture, special finish, fast shades, latest designs Dhotis, Sarees, Patals, Mulls, Voiles, Dorias, Twill, Poplin, etc.
Please ask for our **MERCERISED SUITINGS** for **SUMMER.**

RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR

(1) Kalbadevi Road. (2) Swadeshi Market. (3) Chaupati.

SWISS WATCHES KEEP TIME IN EVERY HOME

Industry Started In 16th Century Makes Country Prosperous And Employs 67,000 People

The number of commodities procured in Switzerland and falling into the category of industrial products is not large, and may easily be counted on the fingers of both hands. These few industries, however, have been carried on in such a whole-hearted manner and on such a good commercial basis, that in the course of decades they have spread and developed until now they cover whole districts of the country, have made a name for themselves and their land all over the world, and become as characteristic of Switzerland as the snow of the Alps.

Watchmaking is one of Switzerland's oldest and most prosperous industries; strangely enough it is confined almost solely to the French-speaking part of the country.

Watchmaking is one of Switzerland's oldest and most prosperous industries.

Watchmaking was first started in the XVIth century at Geneva where the jewelry craft had already been thriving for some centuries. It was soon to spread to Ste. Croix in the Jura district, to the mountainous regions of the Canton of Neuchatel and the Bernese Jura as far as Porrentruy, reaching, in the course of the last fifty years, to the Cantons of Soleure, Basle and Schaffhausen. To-day it is the most productive industry of the Jura district, absorbing, particularly in the high valley of Le Locle and La Chaux-de-Fonds, the major part of the classes. At the present day, watchmaking and its allied branches (jewelry, manufacture of gramophones etc.) occupy about 67,000 hands. Owing to its development, this industry provides a source of living to hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of Switzerland.

LABOUR UNDERGOES CHANGE.

In the course of the last fifty years, labour conditions in Swiss watchmaking underwent a complete change. Towards 1876, over half the Swiss matchmakers plied their trade at home. But before the close of last century, this ratio had been reversed and the official census of 1905 showed that three quarters of the workers were employed in factories. To-day the amount of home work done in this line is insignificant, home workers being estimated to number 8,000.

Owing to this concentration, as well as to mechanical improvements and an increasingly precise division of labour, technicians and manufacturers have been able to reduce their prices to a minimum, while obtaining, at the same time, a greater precision. The Swiss watch is to-day the result of the untiring work and patient efforts as well as of the hereditary skill of ten or twelve generations. Nor has serial manufacture deprived watches of their elegant shape or variety in size; on the contrary, the foremost manufacturers consider the great variety put at the disposal of their customers, all over the world to be one of the main factors of their future success. The Swiss watch has maintained characteristics of its own which distinguish it at once from foreign makes.

It has been estimated that about 95 per cent. of the output of the watchmaking industry is destined to exportation.

In 1930, exports exceeded 18 million watches, amounting with their accessories, to approximately 233.4 million Swiss francs, viz. 16.5 per cent. of total exports of articles manufactured in Switzerland.

Switzerland's principal outlets in this branch are: Great Britain who bought 49 million francs' worth of watches and 32.9 millions of watch-movements in 1930; the United States of America, 2 million pieces representing a total of 27.2 million Swiss francs; Germany, purchased during the same period 862 thousand watches amounting to 18.2 million Swiss francs.

In spite of increasingly heavy customs duties, the large Anglo-Saxon markets continue to remain the chief outlets of Swiss watchmaking. These customers are very particular as far as workmanship is concerned and have for centuries appreciated the quality of the Swiss product.

MARINE CHRONOMETERS.

The chronometric perfection of Swiss watches is improving from to year. In this line, we will mention the manufacture of marine chronometers, which are very important for both air and maritime navigation. The technical experts are supported in their research-work by "clear-sighted manufacturers, by the observatories of Geneva and Neuchatel, as well as the Swiss Society of Chronometer Manufacturers and the Research Department of the University of Neuchatel. Amazing results have been attained during the past few years, considering that the best chronometers of both Swiss and foreign observatories (Teddington and Washington) have never varied more than a few hundredths of a second in 24 hours. To-day, Switzerland's foremost factories turn out handsome and durable watches of perfect precision. In spite of all the ups and downs experienced, Swiss watchmaking industry, owing to its energetic leaders and highly skilled labour, still remains the first in the world.

To the quality of the works themselves, should be added that of the enclosing watch case which, when made of precious metal, gold, silver or platinum, is subject to a very strict official control attested by a hall-mark as a guarantee for the correctness of the grade of metal registered.

TORY DIEHARDS ACTIVE

Craddock's Blasphemy Bill Attacked In Commons

A little group of Tory Diehards, anxious to prevent what they called sedition and blasphemy, caused Colonel J. C. Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) almost to explode with indignation in the House of Commons in mail week.

He listened with scornful impatience while Sir Reginald Craddock (Con., English Universities) moved a second reading of the Seditious and Blasphemous Teaching of Children Bill, which proposes to imprison persons who teach seditious or blasphemous matter to anyone under 16.

He could hardly sit still while Sir Reginald talked of anti-God campaign, Red schools, corrupted teachers, militant atheism, Oxford's Reds. ("They would do better to address themselves to healthy exercises like rowing"), and appealed to "the God-fearing members of this House" to stand against these dangerous tendencies.

EXPLODING POINT.

He was at exploding point when his chance came to speak. This was a Bill, he said, to give its sponsors the pleasure of sending to prison people they did not like. "For my part," he added, "I don't like the mover of the motion, and I don't like the seconder, but I have no desire to send them to prison. Why should they want to send me to prison?"

This Bill would bar some of the finest literature of the world. It was a Bill that no Government could pass.

Mr. E. H. Pickering (Lib., Leicester W.), in moving the rejection of the Bill, said that in Moscow he saw a crowd doing reverences to the embalmed body of Lenin and he realised he was in the presence of a new kind of religion. The motives behind the Bill were really of a political kind.

Mr. D. H. Hacking (Under Secretary to the Home Office) gently dismissed the Bill by saying that the present law was sufficient.

The second reading was carried by 124 to 30, but the Bill will get no further.

RUSSIA'S CALL TO COLORS

It is learnt, says the "Japan Times," that Soviet citizens born in 1911-12 are being called out for military training at home and are daily leaving in groups for China and Vladivostok.

Among those who have already left are 11 students of the local Polytechnical School, including 2 girls who are to be trained as military nurses. Nearly all of them before leaving put their spare money into various commodities, especially of Soviet production, which are said to be several times cheaper here than in the places of their origin.

Each departure is witnessed by large crowds of friends and relatives wishing the new recruits godspeed.

FREE...

Tumblers in Six Beautiful Colours!

A wonderful opportunity for you to get one of these lovely Odol Tumblers in a shade which will match every colour scheme—pink and green—light red—dark red—orange and green.

All you have to do to get one of these beautiful tumblers is to buy to-day a large tube of Odol Tooth Paste or a flask of the world-renowned Odol Mouth Wash—with either of them you get a tumbler free.

Start refreshing and cleansing your mouth to-day with Odol Tooth Paste and Mouth Wash.

¶ Odol will make you proud of the whiteness of your teeth and its antiseptic properties will help to keep you immune from mouth diseases and dental decay.

Every authorised dealer has adequate supplies of these attractive tumblers. Insist on getting yours when you purchase Odol.

Odol

MOUTH WASH and TOOTH PASTE

MADE IN ENGLAND BY CRANBUX, LIMITED, WESTWICK STREET, NORWICH

Table topics

DAINTY meals deserve to be daintily served, and so they are when the charming Edsu tea or tiffin cloth, illustrated on the right, is used. Made of heavy fabric it has a woven border of coloured stripes that is very attractive. It costs only Rs. 1.2.0 and napkins to match are Rs. 2.3.3 per dozen.

Below is another delightful Edsu tea cloth. Woven all over in a damask design, it has a coloured borden that carries out the damask weave. At its price of Rs. 1.10.3 it represents real Edsu value. Napkins are Rs. 3.8.0 per dozen.

You will love these gay tea-poy covers. They are 27" square, are hemstitched, and can be had in white for As. 15 each or in sixteen different colours for Rs. 1.2.0 each. Like all Edsu fabrics, they are guaranteed fadeless.

Edsu tablecloth, woven in diamond and other all over designs, is deservedly popular. It is made in several qualities and can be had from as little as As. 13 per yard up. Next time you are near one of the Edsu Fabrics shops call in and inspect the range for yourself. You will find many other lines of household linens at equally low prices.

EDSU Fabrics

For samples and all orders by mail kindly address Dept. B.C. 64 P. O. Box 168, Bombay

BOMBAY SHOPS:
9, Forbes Street, Fort
Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla
67, Esplanade Road, Fort (Opp. Bombay Club)
Miranda House, Supari Bagh Road, Parel
378, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar

POONA SHOPS:
Laxshmi Road, City
East Street (Opposite Muratore's)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1933

FULL SOVEREIGNTY FOR IRELAND

Present Constitution To Be Overhauled

DE VALERA HOPES TO SEE ENTIRE COUNTRY AS SOLID REPUBLIC

DUBLIN, May 3.

The Governor-General has signed the bill removing from the constitution the oath of allegiance to His Majesty the King.

The Bill was sent to the Free State Senate on 1st March last year and was rejected by that House.

Owing to the general election, it was held up for 60 days after which, in accordance with the constitution, it can become law, despite the opposition of the Second House.—Reuter.

Stand For Sovereign Rights.

"It has been made quite clear that we are going to revise everything in the Free State Constitution and remove everything inconsistent with rights of a Sovereign Nation," said Mr. De Valera in the Dail revlying to the motion of adjournment of the Centre Party to the request of an explanation of his speech on 23rd April at the memorial service to Republicans killed in 1916, in which he referred to the removal of symbols which were inconsistent with Ireland's sovereign right.

Mr. De Valera added that he still hoped to see the declaration of a Republic for the whole of Ireland and hoped that everybody would soon feel that they could declare a Republic if they wished, but the Irish people would be the first to be consulted.—Reuter.

The abolition of the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty the King was a Major item in Mr. De Valera's political programme.

Following a futile conference between him and the representatives of the British Cabinet in 1932, it was officially announced that no agreement was possible on the points at issue.

SENATE REJECTS.

On June 8, 1932, the Senate rejected section 2 of the Removal of Oath Bill by 30 votes to 22. As a result of this decision, the Bill could not become law for eighteen months.

In July 1932, when the Oath Bill came up for discussion in the Dail, Mr. De Valera opposed all amendments passed by the Senate. The amendments were rejected by the Dail and the Bill was sent back to the Senate.

On March 1, this year, the Oath Bill was passed by 75 votes to 49. On March 8, when the Bill came before the Free State Senate for second reading, Senator Wilson asked to have the second reading postponed till March 15, as he wished to move an amendment, which the Chairman had disallowed, because it was too late.

The terms of the amendment were that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed until it had been made the subject of negotiation between the Executive Council and the British Government with a view to an amicable settlement.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

In accordance with this suggestion, when the Senate met on 15th March, it declined by 24 votes to 16 to give a second reading to the Bill and carried Senator Wilson's amendment.

MRS. MOTILAL NEHRU OPENS EXHIBITION

Exhorts Jubbulpore People To Espouse Swadeshi

JUBBULPORE, May 4.

Before a large gathering this evening Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru wife of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru opened the All India Swadeshi Exhibition. She made a neat little speech in Hindi and exhorted all to support Indian industries.

Mrs Nehru arrived here this morning and was brought to the exhibition Grounds in a procession. Over a thousand stalls are booked and they exhibit all kinds of industries from all over India. The Exhibition will continue for a fortnight.—A. P.

CONSCRIPTION OF LABOUR

All Young Germans Must Join Compulsory Labour Army

CAMP ORGANISATION

Women Will Join New Corps Subject To Special Regulation

BERLIN, May 3.

All young Germans who complete their nineteenth year by 1st January 1934 will constitute the first recruits to the compulsory Labour Army.

The question of women's compulsory labour will be subject to a special regulation later. A special office has been created for organisations of Labour camps and purchase of clothes, tools and equipment.

Some 20,000 Jews will at the outset, be drafted into several depots throughout Germany, and each depot must be composed of 66 per cent. of Nazis or members of Steel Helmets. They will remain in camp for six months, while after the first year, their term of service will be extended to the whole year.—Reuter.

TRADE UNIONS SURRENDER

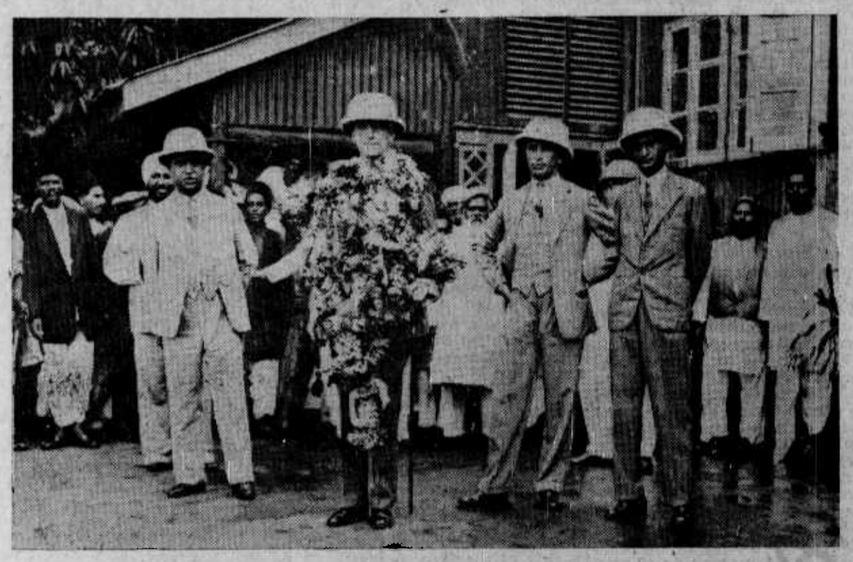
BERLIN, May 4.

The Catholic and Christian Trade Unions and the Union of Clerical Employees whose memberships total a million have submitted to the Nazi control, thus obviating Government intervention.

Nazis have also assumed control of the League of German Industrialists.

A Communique issued after the conference between Herr Hitler and Krupp Von Bohlen, states that the latter remains President with Herr Otto Wagener, Herr Hitler's Economic Adviser, and Herr Alfred Moeller, another Nazi economist, as the Reich's Commissars. Krupp has undertaken to bring his powerful organisation into line with the Government policy of "adapting economic facts to the political necessity".—Reuter.

SIR FREDERICK SYKES GOES TO MARKET



The Governor of Bombay visited the Crawford Market, on Thursday morning and was garlanded by the staff after his tour of inspection.

Sir Frederick Sykes accepts a cocoanut from a vendor, when visiting the Crawford Market on Thursday morning.

OXFORD BANS POLITICS

Miss Wilkinson Not Allowed To Speak

LONDON, May 4.

All political meetings of the Oxford University undergraduates are to be banned by the authorities under the ancient statute.

This announcement was made at a meeting of the Communist organisation by the Chairman who said that the University Labour Club's meeting on the 5th May at which Miss Ellen Wilkinson was to have spoken on Hitlerism had been banned. It was decided to make a strong representations against the ban.—Reuter.

MOTHER GETS FATAL BURNS

But Child In Arms Is Safe; Fire Causes 2 Deaths

BENARES, May 3.

A serious fire resulting in the deaths of two women, one being pregnant, broke out to-day in a three-storied building.

A five-months old baby, who was in her mother's arms on the third storey was found hale and hearty in a corner on the ground.

It is stated that film wheels kept in one of the rooms caught fire, which suddenly spread in the building.

About three-fourths of the building has been completely gutted.

After three hours' strenous fighting with the flames, the fire brigade brought the fire under control.—A P.

TRUCE DURING PEACE-PARLEYS

U. S. Proposal For Cessation Of Economic Hostilities When In Conference

RUGBY, May 4.

By terms of tariff truce proposal, which the United States Delegation intends to propose at the meeting of the World Economic Conference, participating governments will be invited to pledge themselves to refrain, during the period of truce, from creating or making any material and upward modifications in tariff rates and from imposing any new restrictions or enhancing any existing restrictions against the importing of goods, which would give domestic producers any additional advantage as compared with the foreign producers.

Furthermore, the truce would provide that the Governments should agree to introduce no additional direct or indirect subjection for the expansion of their export industries or any discriminatory trade without international measures to promote dumping etc.

The text of the proposal is sent to 66 nations, which have been invited to attend the Conference which opens on the 12th of June in London.—B. O. W.

BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR

Chances Of Sir Arthur Nelson For Governorship

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, MAHAL May 4.

Sir Montague Butler's appointment as the Lieut-Governor of the Isle of Man has come as a surprise to people in this province.

Central Provinces government's memoranda on the Simon Report was the most progressive in the whole of India and His Excellency played no small part in drafting the same.

Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Sir Montague when he vacates office.

In this connection, it is stated that the Government of India will consider the claims of Sir Arthur Nelson, the former Finance Member.

CALCUTTA HINDUS RENEW VOW

Determined To Carry On Social Work

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Messrs. Debit Prasad Khaitan and Satcowripati Roy, on behalf of the Bengal Board of the Anti-Untouchability League, have sent the following telegram to Gandhiji;—

"Bengal moved by your decision. Held crowded meetings where people enthusiastically renewed the vow to carry on anti-Untouchability work more vigorously. May God grant that soul-elevating and purifying movement achieve an early success under your continued guidance and inspiration."—A. P.

CHICAGO TACTICS AGAIN EMPLOYED IN BOMBAY

Man Grabs Marwari's Money In Bank But Is Pursued And Custodied

The smash and grab robber made his appearance again in a Bombay Bank on Wednesday. He seems to have surprised a merchant who had gone to the Bombay branch of the National Bank of India and grabbed Rs. 200 in currency notes which the merchant wanted to deposit in the bank.

The culprit then took to his heels, but was chased by a crowd and arrested at Medows Street. The money was recovered.

MARWARI VICTIM.

The victim of the theft was a Marwari merchant, Munjalal Maganlal. He went to the bank to deposit Rs. 195, walked up to the paying-in counter, placed the money in currency notes on on the counter and began to fill in a paying-in slip.

The alleged culprit, a Hindu youth, named Narayan Vithal, on seeing that the merchant was busily engaged filling in the slip and the money lying on the counter, suddenly grabbed at the notes and attempted to escape.

RAISES ALARM.

The Marwari immediately raised an alarm and followed Narayan. The latter fled down Hornby Road. In the meanwhile a large crowd began chasing the alleged culprit who was ultimately secured at Medows Street. The notes were found on his person.

PLACED BEFORE C. P. M.

Narayan Vithal was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday when the Police applied for his remand into custody.

The accused opposed the application and wanted the case to be proceeded with immediately.

To enable the Police to complete investigations the accused was ordered to be remanded to custody till May 9.

DOCK WORKER DIES OF SKULL FRACTURE

A verdict of death due to fracture of the vault of the skull was returned by the Coroner's jury on Thursday morning but the inquest held over the body of one Vishnu Ladoo Suttar, a dock-worker.

It appears that the deceased who was going along the Victoria Dock on Tuesday stepped over a banana skin and fell down. He received injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital by the Yellow Gate police where he died the same day.

EX-GERMAN SPY IN BRITAIN

Tory Peer Demands His Expulsion

LUCAN TELLS STORY OF WAR TRAP

Lords Approve Governments Permission To Reside

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 3.

A former German spy had the distinction of having a debate in the House of Lords devoted to himself to-day. He is Captain von Rintelen, whose permission to reside in Britain Viscount Bertie of Thame was most anxious should be revoked.

Viscount Bertie said during the war von Rintelen was a spy and a saboteur against Britain and her allies for which he served a sentence of four years' imprisonment in the United States.

Viscount Bertie quoted from a book by von Rintelen describing how he entered America by a forged passport and how an incendiary bomb was placed in munition ships timed to explode after the ships were outside the American waters.

Lord Lucan, replying for the Government, expressed the opinion that von Rintelen's presence was not detrimental to Britain. Newton described how Rintelen was trapped into returning to Europe by a telegram sent in the name of German Government by Admiral Sir Reginald Hall and taken prisoner on his arrival off Falmouth.

Visvount Bertie pressed a motion for revocation of permission to reside, to decision and the motion was defeated by 14 votes.

STUDENTS' APPEAL TO MAHATMA

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Sohansingh, Secretary, Indan Students Union, London has sent a message to Mahatma Gandhi urging him to abandon the idea of fasting, suggesting to the Mahatma Gandhi to devote his whole time to Social Reform.—Reuter.

The Scottish Trade Union Congress has unanimously passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of the Meerut prisoners.

THEY DIFFER ON ESSENTIALS

France & England Do Not Accept German Peace Proposals

RUGBY, May 4.

At the opening of the meeting of General Commission of Disarmament Conference, the British Delegate announced that agreement had been reached with German Delegate, Herr Nadolny, on the question of amendments of the British Draft Convention, directed to exclude the militarised German Police from the calculation of Germany's armed forces.

Later, however, Herr Nadolny refused to accept the plan in convention for the standardisation of continental armies.

Capt. Eden declared that the proposal was essential to outbalance the British plan, but further progress was impossible and the discussion was adjourned.

Later Herr Nadolny refused to withdraw other amendments including that of providing fir overseas troops to be used only in times of war for policing the colonies. This was resisted by Capt Eden and M. Massigli of France, and the matter was deferred.

The Soviet amendment, that the British plan should apply not only to continental countries, but throughout the world, then was consented to.—B. O. W.

BRITAIN'S PAPER INTERESTS PROTEST

Want To Be Consulted Re Agreement With Norway

LONDON, May 3.

As a sequel to the criticism of Mr. Waster Runciman, President if the Board of Trade, for omitting to consult Industries concerned before concludinng trade agreements the Paper Makers Association of Great Britain and Ireland has sent a letter to Mr. Runciman asking him to postpone entering into any commitments on behalf of the United Kingdom for reduction of duties on imported foreign papers until the Association has been given an opportunity of discussing with him the probable effect on the Paper Industry.

The letter refers to rumours that treaties which are being negotiated with Norway and Sweden contain provisions for the reduction of existing duties "to the levels at which any degree of protection for industry in the United Kingdom will be very doubtful".—Reuter.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.